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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1977
Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, possible [illegible]. Temp. 3-8 (41-46). Saturday, possible [illegible]. LONDON: Friday, variable. Temp. 5-1 (41-34). Saturday, clear. CHANNEL: Slight. [illegible]. Friday, clear. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). NEW [illegible]. Friday, snow. Temp. 3-—5 (37-23).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 5.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£L.50
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
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Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
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UTH AFRICA: Mr[illegible] Smith, 701 Pa[illegible] ouse, 77 Troye St[illegible] sburg 2001. Tele[illegible] Tel.: 230717

AIN: Mr. Rafael [illegible] CS, Plaza Conde [illegible] Suchil, 7-7º, M[illegible] Tel.: 447.44.00.1

ITZERLAND: Mr. [illegible] alter, Ave. des Dix[illegible] 09 Pully, Lausan[illegible] 1211 28 30.01

A.: Mr. John [illegible] International Herald [illegible] 4 Madison Ave. [illegible] 022. (Tel.: (212) [illegible]

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Chou Rite Is Cited in Attack on A 'Radical'

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Wall posters began appearing in Peking today commemorating the first anniversary of the death of Premier Chou En-lai on Saturday, and the Chinese press charged that Yao Wen-yuan, one of the four disgraced "radical" members of the Chinese Communist Politburo, had suppressed articles praising Mr. Chou at the time of his death.

One of the wall posters asserted that Teng Hsiao-ping, the former deputy premier, had been unfairly blamed for the daytime disturbance in Peking's Tiananmen Square in April by the radicals. The eight-page poster, which attracted large crowds, said that the "Gang of Four" had "used the Tiananmen incident to smear the name of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping."

The poster was the first known public defense of Mr. Teng since he was ousted on April 7, two days after the Tiananmen incident, for which he was officially held responsible. It stopped short of calling for Mr. Teng's political rehabilitation, but it seemed to reflect what analysts here believe is a debate among China's leaders over Mr. Teng's future.

The poster was signed simply by a "revolutionary successor." It was dated Jan. 8, the anniversary of Mr. Chou's death.

A Folk Hero

In the year since his death, Mr. Chou has emerged as a kind of folk hero to most Chinese. His death was greeted with far more emotion than Mao Tse-tung's later in the year and the Chinese press is now holding Mr. Chou up as an exemplar both of Communist virtue and sensible political policy.

Analysts here are watching the anniversary for clues to Mr. Teng's fate. An able and tough 72-year-old party administrator, Mr. Teng had appeared set as Mr. Chou's chosen successor last year. He read the eulogy at Mr. Chou's funeral, but he was soon engulfed in a campaign against rightists and it was to be his last public appearance. Mr. Teng had earlier been purged during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, only to be brought back by Mr. Chou.

China is scheduled to release a movie commemorating Mr. Chou on Saturday and it will probably contain scenes of the funeral ceremony. But will it show the familiar, stubby figure of Mr. Teng?

Today's poster said that people had gone to Tiananmen Square last spring to put up wreaths to show their love and esteem for Mr. Chou. But, it added, "the radicals, to further their political schemes, ordered the wreaths pulled down and sent in people to trample them underfoot."

To Restore the Truth

The poster bore the title "To Put Upright the Historical Truth Which Has Been Removed by the Gang of Four." The four, who were arrested on Oct. 6, include Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao as well as Mr. Yao.

Today's report accusing Mr. Yao of stopping publication of articles praising Mr. Chou said he had systematically prevented the party paper, Jen Min Jih Pao, the party theoretical journal, Hung Chi, and the Chinese press agency from carrying reports on Mr. Chou and the memorial services for him during the mourning period last year. Mr. Yao, a former polemicist from Shanghai, was believed to exercise control over the party's main media in Peking.

In particular, today's article, which was carried by the news service, accused Mr. Yao of killing a story by reporters last year describing how a million people in Peking went into the streets on Jan. 11 to see off the car which carried Mr. Chou's body to the crematorium.


UPI.
Teng Hsiao-ping

Hundreds In Spain Protest for Prisoners

MADRID, Jan. 6 (AP).—Hundreds of persons have staged sit-ins in Spanish churches as part of a nationwide demonstration for amnesty for political prisoners, newspapers reported from a number of areas today.

The reports said that the move was especially significant in the Basque area, home of the majority of those imprisoned, but that there were no disorders.

In a related development, witnesses said police dispersed 300 youths when they tried to gather today outside Madrid's Carabanchel Prison. No arrests were reported.

The youths marched on the prison shouting amnesty slogans. They said they planned to deliver records, books, clothes, candy and money for political prisoners being held there.

Awaiting Trial

Political opposition groups and some newspapers have joined in suggesting that the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez free the 200 to 250 Spaniards still in jail for political crimes despite moves for more democracy following the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Those in prison include Basques awaiting trial on charges of participating in the assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco three years ago.

An amnesty by King Juan Carlos last July freed about 400 political prisoners but did not affect those serving terms or awaiting trial on charges of terrorism.

Highly placed sources said the government had tentatively planned to decree another amnesty by Christmas but postponed it because of the kidnapping Dec. 11 of Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the Council of State, by radical leftists.

The sources said the government dropped the idea to avoid the appearance of giving in to the kidnappers' demands that 15 of the most important political prisoners be freed and sent to Algeria in exchange for Mr. de Oriol, who is still held.

Top Priority

But political sources said amnesty apparently still held top priority in the King's plans for national reconciliation before elections in the spring for Spain's first democratic parliament in 40 years.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, the liberal-minded vice-premier for military affairs, today vowed the armed forces' loyalty to the King on the occasion of the new year.

The ceremony took place at the royal palace and was attended by the whole government and Spain's dignitaries.

In another development, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt shortened his vacation in southern Spain and flew into Madrid today on a 20-hour unofficial visit to meet the King and Premier Suarez.


United Press International.

COMING ABOARD—Roy Jenkins (left), new president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission, was greeted by the outgoing president, François-Xavier Ortoli, when they met at an organizational session yesterday at the EEC headquarters.

EEC Executives Vie for Posts in New Commission

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The new Common Market Commission, headed by Britain's Roy Jenkins, began taking shape tonight as the 13-member EEC executive battled for key posts.

EEC officials said that the apportioning of top posts seemed close to a settlement with West Germany's Wilhelm Haferkamp emerging as the likely new external affairs commissioner to succeed the outgoing Sir Christopher Soames of Britain.

Mr. Haferkamp shook off challenges from Belgium's Viscount Etienne Davignon and from a fellow countryman, Guido Brunner.

Viscount Davignon, a moving force behind the European Economic Community's drive for closer foreign policy coordination among the nine members, will get the industrial affairs post plus management of the internal market within the community, officials said.

Mr. Brunner, who had made no secret of his desire for the external affairs post, is now thought to be getting the energy position on top of his current responsibility for research.

As the wrangling drew to a close, it appeared that the economic and monetary affairs portfolio, from which Mr. Haferkamp had been removed, would go to France's François-Xavier Ortoli.

Mr. Ortoli, outgoing Commission president, had agreed to stay on in the new Commission provided he got this slot.

At one time, it looked as if Mr. Haferkamp would be relegated to the relatively junior post of social affairs, but he fought back, with the support of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, to secure external affairs.

Denmark's Finn Olav Gundelach will get the complex agriculture portfolio and will probably also be charged with the task of putting the EEC's fisheries policy into shape.

Plea for Help

France's Claude Cheysson appeared virtually certain of retaining his development aid portfolio, while Italy's Lorenzo Natali is likely to be charged with negotiations with Greece, which is seeking EEC membership, and with Spain and Portugal, the other probable candidates.

Mr. Jenkins embarked today on four years as head of the Common Market Commission with a plea for help to weaker member states so that the EEC can achieve its goal of European union.

In a brief statement to the press before presiding at his first session of the executive, Mr. Jenkins said that the community must go forward.

"We must combat the growing divergences in the economies of our member states—not by weakening the strong but by strengthening the weak," Mr. Jenkins said.

The new president added: "Above all, we must remember our underlying purposes. Our means are economic. Our end remains, as it always has been, political.

"It is to make a European union, committed to the principles of justice, freedom, intellectual integrity and social fairness. This is the time—even in the teeth of difficulties—for a new advance."

The EEC executive will face in the coming weeks key issues including the urgent decisions on 1977-78 farm prices, fisheries policy, energy and relations with rich and poor countries.

Withholds Its Share From UN

Russia Bars Dues for Mideast Force

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union has balked at paying several million dollars of its pledged share for supporting UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East because Moscow did not participate in drawing up the 1975 Sinai disengagement agreement.

The refusal was cited in a Soviet letter to UN headquarters dealing with a year-old bill of $16.5 million toward the cost of keeping UN troops in the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula.

The letter, dated Dec. 30 and released Tuesday, contains figures that do not coincide with those on the UN books. It left officials here puzzled as to how much the Soviet Union plans to withhold, $10 million or $4.5 million.

UN and U.S. officials said they were surprised, since the Russians have consistently supported renewal of the Mideast forces and backed the budgets adopted for that purpose by the General Assembly.

A Soviet refusal to pay Congo peacekeeping costs caused a major UN crisis in 1964, when the United States tried to enforce provisions of the UN Charter that would have cost Moscow its voting right.

Soviet Explanation

The 1964 General Assembly met without voting. Voting was resumed under a 1965 settlement that, in effect, excused nonpayment by various nations of an estimated $80 million in peacekeeping bills.

In the latest letter, the Soviet UN Mission said it had decided to pay "one half of its contributions to financing the UN forces in the Middle East for a one-year period commencing Oct. 25, 1975, amounting to $6,048,985." The letter added:

"These contributions do not include sums for the expenses of the UN forces related to their additional functions, emanating from the Egypt-Israel agreement of Sept. 4, 1975.

"The Soviet Union had nothing to do with this agreement, concluded on a separate basis, and actually circumventing the Geneva peace conference. The Soviet Union, therefore, cannot bear any responsibility for the implications of the said agreement, including the financing of additional expenses of the UN forces resulting from the agreement."

UN officials were baffled by the figure of $6,048,985 as "half" a debt that is listed in UN documents as $16.5 million.

The UN sources speculated that either the Russians plan to pay two installments of $6.05 million, and come up $4.5 million short of what they owe, or that the $6.05 million is all they intend to pay, leaving the debt $10 million short.

They said that officials at the Soviet UN Mission here have promised a clarification. Soviet spokesmen told reporters only that they stand on their letter.

The costs of UN peacekeeping forces are divided among UN member countries, with the United States paying 25 per cent and the Soviet Union about 13 per cent. The 1975-76 U.S. bill was $31.8 million and it was paid, officials said.

Total U.S. dues to the United Nations are increasing more than $7 million to $99,297,207, according to the new assessment list. The dues are based on ability to pay as measured by gross national product.

The letter made no mention of the Soviet Union's plans for paying obligations of the new peacekeeping budget starting last October, for which Moscow has been assessed $11.8 million.

Total Budget

The total UN budget for the Sinai and Golan forces in the one-year period ending last October was about $110 million, of which about $94 million went to the UN Emergency Force separating Israelis and Egyptians in the Sinai.

The cost of the UNEF doubled after September, 1975, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger mediated a second Israeli pullback and vastly increased the zone manned by the UNEF.

U.S. diplomats said that the Soviet Union has never before threatened to withhold Mideast peacekeeping funds. U.S. sources speculated that the move may be an attempt to put pressure on President-elect Jimmy Carter to resume the Geneva talks soon.

Troops Block East Beirut After Attack

Reopening of Sector Is Set for Tomorrow

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (AP).—The largely Syrian Arab League peacekeeping force today sealed off the eastern half of Beirut for 48 hours to allow police to "consolidate order" after several terrorist attacks.

Only officials and diplomats were allowed to pass in and out of the eastern sector of the capital. A high-ranking Christian source said that the ban on travel between east and west Beirut will be lifted Saturday morning when three "gates" will be opened. All are controlled by members of the Arab League force.

The decision to seal the sector was made at a meeting early today between representatives of the major Christian militias and Col. Ahmed el-Haj, the Lebanese officer in command of the peacekeeping force.

The Christian source said that the ban was imposed to give regular police time to take over

● Beirut extends censorship to foreign newsmen. Page 2.

security from tense Christian militiamen who, after a bombing Monday, emerged at barricades for the first time since the 19-month civil war ended six weeks ago.

President Elias Sarkis met with Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalange party which supports the largest militia on the Christian side, to discuss security. After the meeting, Mr. Gemayel said there are about 200 to 300 "hired criminals in Lebanon who act like phantoms. They start a fire as soon as security takes hold."

Two important meetings were scheduled for tomorrow. Members of the four-power commission—Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—supervising the Arab League-imposed cease-fire, will meet to decide on measures to enforce an order to all sides in the civil war to give up their heavy weapons.

Lebanon's major Christian leaders also will meet to decide a common position toward the future organization of the state, Christian sources said. That meeting will include former Presidents Camille Chamoun and Suleiman Franjieh, and Mr. Gemayel and Cherbel Kassis, a priest who heads the Association of Maronite Monks.

The sources said that the Christian leaders will discuss the date and format of a national congress to be called to decide the political restructuring of Lebanon.

Court Leniency to Ex-Police Widely Protested in Portugal

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Jan. 6 (AFYT).—Portuguese protested widely today against the indulgence shown by the military courts toward the former dictatorship's political police, known by the initials PIDE.

The indignant outcry followed a court decision yesterday to sentence a PIDE officer to 3 1/2 years in prison for killing a Communist sculptor in December, 1961. The First Military Court ruled that PIDE officer Antonio Domingues shot and killed sculptor Jose Dias Coelho, but said there was no proof of "intent to kill."

The Dias Coelho case is one of a series of PIDE trials which began last month. Thirteen PIDE officers and agents have been convicted and then set free because they had served the time in detention. One PIDEman has been acquitted.

Premier Mario Soares expressed concern today over the PIDE trials but emphasized that, in Portugal's young democracy, the courts are completely independent.

"As a private citizen, however, I think the mild sentence in the Dias Coelho case is shameful and shocking to anti-fascist public opinion," Mr. Soares declared.

An angry crowd of workers and intellectuals gathered this afternoon in front of the Santa Clara Military Court, where one of the most prominent PIDE officials, former Assistant Inspector Henrique de sa Seixas, is on trial. Mr. Seixas gained notoriety as the bodyguard of the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and chief of prison guards at the Tarrafal concentration camp in the Cape Verde Islands, a former Portuguese colony.

"Down with reactionaries" and "Death to PIDE," the crowd shouted. The demonstration was called by the Association of Anti-Fascist Former Political Prisoners, which declared in a communiqué: "We demand the real trial of PIDE and fascism."

Meanwhile, 14 former political prisoners from Tarrafal concentration camp sent a document to the military court with a detailed account of tortures to which, they said, they had been subjected when Mr. Seixas was chief of guards there.

Varying Views

The evening press published numerous statements by personalities of varying political views denouncing the leniency of the military courts toward the PIDE men.

About 2,000 PIDE agents, informers and officers were arrested after the overthrow of the dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

Complaints cited in the press were directed against the law under which the PIDE men are being tried and the invoking of "special extenuating circumstances."

Alves Visiting Cuba

LISBON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Maj. Vitor Alves, a member of the Military Council of the Revolution, left here today for an eight-day official visit to Cuba.

Study Shows Americans Still Trust System

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—Americans continue to have confidence in themselves and their system, but they are increasingly disenchanted with the overall state of the nation. In particular, public trust and confidence in the federal government have dropped significantly over the last four years.

These are among the conclusions of a new survey that spells out challenges—and risks—for Jimmy Carter and his administration.

The national survey, the latest in a continuing series from Potomac Associates in Washington, portrays Americans as ready for change and disapproving of "inaction in government or leadership by veto." Mr. Carter, in this reading, must be willing to take risks if he is to match the public mood.

"If for any reason Jimmy Carter were to construe his presidential role as that of caretaker our research would prompt the prediction right now that—all party considerations aside—we would expect to have a new president-elect four years from now," the report stated.

The public perception of the federal government, a central theme in the Jimmy Carter-Gerald Ford presidential campaign, is nearly uniformly unfavorable, according to the survey data. In only one category of federal activity—the judiciary—was there an improvement in the public's trust and confidence rating over that of four years ago. All others showed "significant decreases."

Confidence in the way the federal government handled domestic matters continued to drop from previous samplings in 1974 and 1972. But the sharpest drop in federal performance came in the handling of international problems. Public attitudes in this area showed a "startling" decline, in just the last two years.

"Considering that foreign policy in the last several decades normally has been considered a source of strength for most administrations, the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy being the major exception, this must be taken as an expression of serious reservations by the public about the Ford-Kissinger performance," the study says.

Both the legislative and executive branches are viewed with notably greater criticism than in 1973. Mr. Ford did, however, apparently succeed in redressing the "shocking decline" in public approval of the way the White House was operating when he took over from Richard Nixon.

While the presidency did not recover all the lost ground from the survey of 1972, the public did believe his White House was functioning substantially better. That factor, the data concluded, may have helped account for the closeness of the election.

'High Levels of Trust'

In the overall ratings, Americans expressed the strongest faith in themselves. "The judgment of Americans on this issue was virtually unanimous," the report says, "with all elements of the population showing high levels of trust and confidence in the people as a whole."

That confidence remains unshaken despite the turmoil and scandals of recent years, and is not subject to wild gyrations of public mood. Americans view themselves and their system in "remarkably stable" terms.

What comes through the data is a sense of a highly mature citizenry, assessing the scene

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rating of Segments

This table lists the major segments of American society that were rated in a survey by Potomac Associates. Respondents were asked whether they had "a great deal" of confidence, "a fair amount," "not very much," or "none at all" in the various segments.

The range of the scoring is from 0 to 100: "a great deal" answers were scored at 100 points; "a fair amount" at two-thirds of 100; "not very much" at one-third; and "none at all" at 0.

Any score above the midpoint of 50 indicates at least a minimum of "a fair amount" of trust and confidence; anything below suggests a lack of trust and confidence, or no trust and confidence at all.

	1972	1974	1976
1. American people	n/a	71	70
2. Military leadership	n/a	n a	68
3. Young people	67	69	67
4. American system	n/a	68	66
5. Mass media	60	60	62
6. State government	60	64	61
7. FBI	n/a	n a	60
8. Federal judiciary	60	62	59
9. Local government	57	61	57
Politicians	58	58	57
11. Federal legislature	62	59	55
Federal executive	67	45	55
13. Business and industry	55	54	54
14. Government officials generally	n/a	50	53
Federal government (International)	66	67	53
16. Federal government (Domestic)	61	52	50
17. CIA	n/a	n/a	48
18. Labor unions	47	51	45

n/a—not asked.

Western Allies Warn Russia About Their Rights in Berlin

BONN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The United States, Britain and France warned the Soviet Union today against encroaching on Western rights in Berlin.

The three powers told the Soviet Union in a statement that East Germany could not infringe on Western rights or change the four-power status of the city.

They charged that an East German visa regulation that went into effect Saturday placed new restrictions on freedom of movement in the city.

They disputed an East German spokesman's statement that the four-power status of Berlin is dead.

"The governments of the United States, France and the United Kingdom share with the government of the Soviet Union the responsibility for maintaining the status of greater Berlin, which can be altered only by agreement of all four powers," the statement said.

"They will look to the government of the Soviet Union to carry out its obligations regarding Berlin."

In Washington, the State Department said that the United States takes "a serious view" of changes in procedures that appear to be a challenge to four-power sovereignty over the occupied city.

East Germany, effective Jan. 1 made it obligatory for foreigner crossing into East Berlin from West Berlin to get visas. Until

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Damascus Hangs Three Convicted In Two Bombings

DAMASCUS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Syria today publicly hanged three men convicted of bombings in Damascus and the northern city of Aleppo that killed a number of people.

Palestinian Jaber Ahmed Rabbo was hanged at dawn in Merjeh Square in the center of Damascus. The others, both Syrians, were hanged in Aleppo, the state-run radio reported.

Damascus television described Rabbo as a member of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group.

Rabbo's body, suspended from a gallows in a small garden in the center of the square, was protected from curious onlookers by a double ring of more than 500 Syrian soldiers.

China Output Of Oil Rose 13% Last Year

New Peking Concern For Production Seen

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (NYT).—China's oil production increased 13 per cent last year, the Chinese press agency said today, a claim that analysts here calculate gave China a total output of 84 million tons.

The increase was a sharp drop from the decade of spectacular annual rises of 30 per cent which China recorded through the first half of 1975. But the new figure is higher than the 10-per-cent growth in oil production Peking reported for the first six months of last year.

Analysts here believe this may indicate that after the overthrow of Chiang Ching and three other "radical" members of the Chinese Communist Politburo in October, the country's new leaders have now returned to an emphasis on petroleum production. Before the bitter political quarrels of the past year, China appeared to be using its burgeoning oil industry for exports to help finance imports of technology.

Exports Drop

No figures are available yet for China's oil exports last year, but analysts believe they dropped to about 10 million tons from 12 million tons in 1975. Petroleum sales constitute China's largest single source of foreign exchange and any reduction in oil exports therefore tends to make imports more difficult to pay for.

Whatever the exact total, this year's slowdown in the rate of growth of oil output suggests China is still far from becoming the oil giant rivaling Saudi Arabia that some U.S. and Japanese experts had forecast only a year ago. Predictions that China would be exporting 50 to 100 million tons a year by 1980 now are clearly invalid, and even a conservative estimate by the CIA of 27 to 33 million tons seems to be at the upper limit.

In addition, China's own consumption of petroleum is growing rapidly, particularly with the renewed stress on rapid industrial growth and the mechanization of agriculture which Peking's new leaders are now pushing.

—By FOX BUTTERFIELD.

West Pushes Berlin Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

then, foreigners needed visas only to go to East German points outside East Berlin. The new rule does not apply to members of the three Western Allied occupation forces.

An East German spokesman, commenting on the ruling, said that the four-power status of Berlin ended when the German Democratic Republic was established in 1949 with East Berlin as its capital.

The new step, coupled with other recent East German moves, led to the Western fear that the Russians might be reviving their old campaign to whittle away Western rights in the city, a campaign that appeared to end with the four-power Berlin agreement of Sept. 3, 1971.

The Western powers, in consultation with West German officials in Bonn and West Berlin, considered a protest to the Russians, but decided on a statement instead, Western diplomats said.

Asked if the Western powers had protested the East German actions to the Russians, a U.S. spokesman said, "We do not reveal details of confidential discussions."

The Western declaration said that the East Germans had placed new restrictions on travel, abolished checks on the border between East Berlin and East Germany and issued a statement declaring Western rights dead.

"It is clear from this statement that the purpose of these measures was to give the impression that the German Democratic Republic could, by unilateral action, change the status of greater Berlin in violation of the quadripartite agreement of Sept. 3, 1971, which applies to the whole of Berlin," the Western Allied declaration said.

"Neither actions nor statements by a third state can affect the rights and responsibilities of the four powers or the status of greater Berlin, which remain unchanged," it said.



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Chinese Daily Goes Roman

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP).—China's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, began the new year by printing its name in Roman letters as well as Chinese characters at the top of the front page.

The paper published no comment on its use of Roman letters, but the Chinese have said they will eventually switch from characters to alphabet writing to facilitate such things as telegraphic communications and use of computers.

All the headlines and news columns continued to use Chinese characters exclusively.

Mrs. Gandhi Seeks Rivals' Aid in Future

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has written a letter to one of her leading political opponents expressing the hope that "it would not be impossible to find solutions to the problems between opposition and government."

The letter, dated Dec. 23 and made public yesterday, was addressed to Asoka Mehta, a former cabinet minister, who was released last May after serving 10 months in jail under the present state of emergency.

According to Mr. Mehta, the letter, which was in response to two that he had written to the Prime Minister seeking to open a dialogue, was the first substantive reply tha she had made to any of the several appeals she had received in recent months from her leading political opponents.

Although Mrs. Gandhi's letter scolded the opposition leaders for their attempts in the past "to undermine national self-confidence," it also spoke hopefully of a day when "political differences would become an asset, strengthening our resolve and sharpening our policies."

Statesmanship, Wisdom

"It is my sincere desire that statesmanship and wisdom will now gain ascendancy and a more mature political awareness will guide us in these important tasks," Mrs. Gandhi said.

Because her letter coincided with the release of several more of the most prominent political prisoners, it raised hope in opposition circles of some relaxation in the strict political order imposed on India 18 months ago, when the government suspended civil liberties.

"It is difficult to know, because she goes back and forth on things," said Mr. Mehta, who is the president of the Old Congress party, from which the Prime Minister's Congress party split seven years ago. "But certainly, this seems an important step," he added.

Among the prisoners released in the last two weeks were four members of Parliament: Ram Dhan of the Congress party, S.N. Misra of the Old Congress party, Rabi Ray of the Bhartiya Lok Dal and Madhu Dandavate, a Socialist.

About two dozen other members of Parliament are still being held. But two of the most prominent, Mohan Dharia and Chandra Shekhar, dissident members of the Congress party, were brought from their jail cells last week to government bungalows in New Delhi, where they are being held under house arrest, a possible step toward release.

Poland Denies Police Brutality

WARSAW, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Polish authorities today rejected charges of alleged police brutality against workers as "groundless and exaggerated."

Trybuna Ludu, the Communist party newspaper, said the charges were made by dissidents who are interested in political exaggeration. A parliamentary justice commission, headed by Chief Prosecutor Lucjan Czubinski, said: "The charges against the police were groundless."

They referred to charges made by dissidents, who said police used brutality in the city of Radom and in the Ursus tractor plant near here to extract confessions from workers. The Workers Defense Committee, set up to aid workers jailed or dismissed in the June riots, has alleged in a letter to parliament that police tortured workers to extract confessions.

Staff of N.Y. Magazine Walks Out in Protest

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP).—Staffers of New York magazine, target of an attempted take-over by Australian Rupert Murdoch, walked off their jobs today in a demonstration they said will block publication of the next issue.

The publicity manager said that the walkout included about 122 persons of the editorial, production, art and business staffs. Some staffers had said previously they were afraid that Mr. Murdoch would sensationalise the magazine. He moved to acquire controlling interest in the company after taking over the New York Post.

Censorship Is Extended In Lebanon

All Sources of News Are Now Included

NICOSIA, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Lebanese security authorities have imposed strict censorship on all incoming and outgoing foreign news dispatches.

Censorship was imposed Monday on the Lebanese press and was extended yesterday to all Arab and international bureau chiefs, correspondents and representatives of newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio and television stations operating in Lebanon.

Penalties for violation of the censorship code were not set forth but presumably could include prison or expulsion.

The newly imposed rules referred specifically to prior censorship of all news material leaving or entering Lebanon through any of the categories mentioned.

Agencies sending news out of Beirut were ordered to install within 15 days at their own expense teleprinters in the censorship office so that both outgoing and incoming news could be checked by the censors.

By Any Means

The censorship also applied to "information material exported by any means, including mail, direct transmission, telex, telephone, etc., and in all its forms —i.e. written, recorded, photographed or filmed, etc."

The authorities require that five copies of every publication or bulletin will have to be submitted to the Directorate of Public Security so that it could be censored and licensed."

To do that, correspondents must cross the line separating the Christian and Moslem areas of Beirut to the censorship office located in predominantly Christian East Beirut, a slow, expensive and dangerous trip. "Balangists have repeatedly blocked passage during the last few days.

Premier Selim al-Hoss said that strict censorship was adopted as a reluctant necessity and he hopes that it can be lifted after a short time.

"I hope the censorship will not last long but it is an extension of the requirements of the moment. National unity and the personal security of our citizens come first," Mr. Hoss said.

Banned Material

Official announcements were permitted but among items banned from transmission were material that, in the government's judgment, would:

- Cause dissension, sedition or panic.
- Stir up sectarian strife or undermine national unity.
- Provoke a resumption of fighting.
- Demoralize the armed forces.
- Be derogatory to the head of state or to kings and presidents.
- Be different in form or content from the statements released by the official authorities regarding a certain situation or event.

A British Family, Held in Ethiopia Since May, Freed

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A British family of four held prisoners by rebels in northern Ethiopia since May 5 has been released and turned over to British Embassy officials in the Sudan, the Sudan news agency said today.

The agency said the family was released yesterday and handed over to British Embassy officials today.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the release was unconditional although the rebels had demanded a $3-million ransom, none of which was paid.

The family consists of Lindsay Tyler, a member of a British veterinary team working in Ethiopia; his wife, Stephanie, and their children, Robert, 8, and Sarah, 5.

They were captured by members of the Tigrean People's Liberation Front while on a trip to northern Ethiopia. The front seeks independence for the Ethiopian province of Tigre.

Peking, Dacca In Aid Accord

PEKING, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—China's new relationship with Bangladesh, whose creation Peking once vehemently opposed, was cemented this week with the announcement of an aid agreement.

Senior Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that a pact on "economic and technical cooperation," trade and payment was signed during the present visit here of Bangladesh head of government Ziaur Rahman. The value of the agreement was not disclosed.

After the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971, the Chinese attitude was that Bangladesh had been snatched from the territory of Pakistan—its close ally—with Indian complicity.

3 Seek Asylum

NEUMUENSTER, West Germany, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Three Polish seamen have sought political asylum in West Germany after fleeing from their fish factory ship while it was waiting in a lock on the Kiel Canal, police said.



DOG'S LIFE—A dog trapped on floating ice in the St. Charles River in Boston was rescued Monday by a team from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The dog was thought to have been chasing ducks on the ice when a passing barge broke up the ice.

AP.

Caesarean Births 'Unethical' But Widely Popular in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 6 (NYT).—In the United States, natural childbirth has a growing number of advocates. But here in Brazil, most women prefer Caesarean births if they can afford the operation.

Six of 10 deliveries in private clinics are by Caesarean section. The World Health Organization estimates that on a worldwide basis only 4 of every 100 deliveries are Caesarean.

Although such operations are considered unethical and in some places illegal if not done for medical reasons, a substantial number of physicians in Brazil believe that the surgical delivery is the best method of childbirth.

"It causes no harm to the figure, it is quick and it is a lot more profitable," said Dr. Paulo Belfort de Aguiar, a former president of the Brazilian Federation of Gynecology and Obstetric Associations.

Women here tend to opt for Caesarean deliveries either because of fear of the pain involved in childbirth or because of widespread misinformation that normal deliveries can lead to permanent vaginal and uterine deformities.

'Friends Warned Me'

Eliane Sadicoff, 28, a social worker, said that she had chosen a Caesarean delivery because "some friends warned me" that a normal childbirth would somehow "leave me internally deformed."

A considerable number of women choose a Caesarean operation for their final childbirth, taking advantage of the surgery to have their fallopian tubes tied, a contraceptive procedure.

Only 5 per cent of pregnant women are attended in private clinics. Another 5 per cent give birth at university clinics. The remaining 90 per cent have their babies at public clinics or on their own.

The Santa Casa da Misericordia is a medical school and hospital operated under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church here in Rio de Janeiro. In its maternity section a majority of the patients are poor women, many with high-risk pregnancies complicated by malnutrition, hypertension, diabetes and other diseases.

"These cases are sent to us because we have the facilities to attend them," said Dr. Aguiar, who is associated with the hospital. "The incidence of Caesarean deliveries here is about 30 per cent. And we would like this figure to be even higher because it could lower the mortality rate among infants in these particularly difficult pregnancies."

60-Per-Cent Level

At most state-run institutions, the frequency of Caesarean deliveries is about 10 per cent.

In private clinics, where the rate of Caesareans reaches 60 per cent, the reasons are "purely financial" as far as most doctors are concerned, Dr. Aguiar said.

A normal delivery at a private clini generally costs about $500, while a doctor often collects up to $1,200 for a Caesarean.

Only recently have some medical authorities begun to speak out against the growing incidence of Caesarean deliveries.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Joao Yunes, a Health Ministry official and strong supporter of normal deliveries, lashed out at the private Brazilian medical system for embarking on an expensive public-relations campaign in support of Caesarean deliveries.

Suicide Attacks Reportedly Cited By MiG Defector

HAMBURG, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Soviet MiG-25 pilot who defected to the United States says that Soviet pilots have orders to make suicide attacks rather than bail out in wartime emergencies and say that return alive are to be shot, Stern magazine reported today.

The West German weekly said that Lt. Victor Belenko gave that information to CIA interrogators during weeks of intensive questioning after he flew his top-secret jet fighter from Siberia to Japan on Sept. 6.

Stern said that the flier suffered a nervous collapse during the grilling. It said he is now living at a secret location and is being paid $1,500 a month.

The plane was dismantled and examined thoroughly by U.S. experts before it was returned to the Soviet Union in pieces.

Stern, saying it was quoting CIA interrogation records, said Lt. Belenko reported that air defenses in East Asia are manned by airmen considered to be disciplinary problems and that Lt. Belenko was assigned to Siberia for that reason.

Unsolved Crimes At 75% in Italy

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—More than 75 per cent of crimes reported in Italy last year remain unsolved but there were nearly 2 million court cases pending at the end of last June, a senior law official said yesterday.

Thirty-nine policemen were killed and more than 2,000 wounded during shootouts with criminals last year, the official said. There were 1,591 murders during the 12-month period up to June of last year, an increase of more than 10 per cent over the previous year.

Crime in general was up by 6 per cent, he said, with 1,945,000 crimes being reported to police authorities. Of those, 1,479,000—more than 75 per cent—remain unsolved, he said.

Volpe Resigns Post As Envoy to Italy

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—John Volpe has resigned as U.S. ambassador to Italy and plans to return to "private life," the embassy announced today.

According to State Department sources in Washington, President-elect Jimmy Carter will nominate Columbia University law professor Richard Gardner as ambassador to Italy.

Marchais Affirms Differences With Party in Moscow

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—French Communist party Secretary-General Georges Marchais condemned political repression in the Soviet Union today and warned that he would not bow to any criticism from Moscow.

Mr. Marchais said at a news conference that he will not "change an iota" from the French party's recent attack on Moscow's deal with Chile to trade dissident biologist Wladimir Bukovsky for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan.

"It is totally out of the question that I and the political bureau should back down from that statement," Mr. Marchais said.

Mr. Marchais's declaration was one of the most defiant that the French Communists have made publicly against Moscow. One year ago, they abandoned the Marxist creed of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and they have been trying ever since to maintain an ideological distance between themselves and the Russians.

Referring to the prisoner exchange, Mr. Marchais said: "I absolutely maintain what I have said. It was a lamentable affair."

Benefits Asked For Humphrey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (IHT).—The Senate Democratic Caucus agreed unanimously yesterday that Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who served as vice-president under Lyndon Johnson, should receive a special title and special pay and allowances as a mark of respect for his former high office.

If the Senate as a whole approves, the same benefits would go to all former presidents or vice-presidents who become members of the Senate.

The proposed benefits include: the title and role of "deputy president pro tempore of the Senate," a chauffeured limousine, a salary equal to that of the majority leader ($52,000 a year instead of the senator's standard salary of $44,600), the right to sit on the Democratic Policy Committee, special office space in the Capitol and a special staff of two professional employees and two clerks.

Fire in England Kills 10

HULL, England, Jan. 6 (AP).—Fire in a large Victorian house used as a municipal home for senior citizens killed 10 men and injured 19 other residents, police said today.

Poll Says Americans Continue To Have Trust in U.S. System

(Continued from Page 1)

around them with considerable discretion and selectivity. A public, too, that in the words of the report reacts to what it perceives "with an impressive degree of realism and good sense in deciding where their trust and confidence should be given—or withheld."

Greatest Challenge

A paradox, however, exists. While Americans continue to be rather well satisfied with their personal lives, they take much less comfort in the general state of their nation. The split between their perception of their personal world and the world "out there" persists. It is in that area that Mr. Carter faces his greatest challenge, the report suggests.

He comes to office at a time when national leaders have been unable to stir the kinds of enthusiasm and imagination of the past. And although Americans are pragmatic about their society and government, they also, as the report said, "live by their dreams." As posed by the study, the challenge for Mr. Carter is to cut the "subtle and confused web" that people do not know how to unravel.

"In a world that poses ever more complex questions and problems," the report said, "it is a source of major frustration to realize that we probably cannot obtain clear and final answers to many of our most pressing difficulties. For many individuals in today's world, despairing of solutions, it is enough to cope. Such attitudes as these may account for disturbingly low voter participation, and other evidences of apathy that could portend more serious political alienation in the future."

News Analysis

Rhodesia Talks Efforts Go O Despite Skepticism on Solutic

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 6 (NYT).—When Ivor Richard of Britain discussed a Rhodesian peace settlement with Prime Minister Ian Smith last weekend, it was no long before the two men became embroiled in what Mr. Richard calls "... good verbal punch-up" over the role that Britain is playing in negotiations over black majority rule.

In Geneva, where Mr. Richard served as chairman of the conference attempting to bridge the gulf between Mr. Smith and the black nationalists, there was more than one occasion when the Briton's temper flared with delegates who questioned London's good faith. His reaction to Mr. Smith at Independence House, the Prime Minister's mansion here, was transformed.

It did, however, serve to underline the skepticism with which the ruling white minority here views the British-U.S. diplomatic initiative launched by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Officials here make little effort to conceal their conviction that Mr. Richard is wasting his time shuttling in southern Africa in an attempt to revive the negotiations.

Keep Talking

By the time Mr. Richard and Mr. Smith moved out to the lawn for tea, they had agreed to meet again next week, after the Rhodesian Cabinet has reviewed Mr. Richard's latest proposals. But it is an open secret in official circles that Mr. Smith's tactic is to keep talking even though he has practically written off hope of securing a settlement along lines he would be willing to accept.

Mr. Richard, steadfastly optimistic in his public statements since the Geneva talks opened nine weeks ago, has continued to put the most positive construction on the reactions he has been getting on his six-nation itinerary. But it is assumed here that he, too, knows that his chances of getting an agreement are almost nil.

Mr. Smith's negotiating strategy is based on the assumption that Rhodesia has improved its standing with public opinion in the West by agreeing to the Kissinger plan, which set terms for a transition to majority rule within two years. His view now is that the government must be seen to be working for the fulfillment of the plan, hopeless as it may be, so as not to jeopardize the sympathy it has gained.

Officials here assume that Britain is pursuing the negotiations in a similar spirit. The feeling is that Prime Minister James Callaghan, unwilling to weaken his already strained relations with the left wing of the governing Labor party, and concerned for Britain's standing with the Third World, has instructed Mr. Richard to keep the talks going, however intractable the deadlock may be.

Sole Supplier

The key to the Rhodesian attitudes is the assumption that Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa will not put fresh pressures on Mr. Smith to go beyond the Kissinger plan, which was drawn up in meetings between Mr. Kissinger and the South African leader. South Africa, as Rhodesia's sole supplier of many vital goods, is in a position to dictate terms to the government here.

Mr. Richard described his discussions with Mr. Vorster on Monday as constructive but the meeting did nothing to shake Salisbury's confidence. The thinking here was put with striking candor in a briefing paper, prepared by the Foreign Ministry, that was circulated to correspondents on the eve of Mr. Richard's arrival.

The 10-page document set out to demonstrate that Britain's influence on the parties to the negotiations was negligible. Looking at South Africa, it concluded that "the decay of the British economy" and Mr. Richard's own role in the anti-apartheid campaign gave him little leverage with Mr. Vorster.

Mr. Richard's proposals hinge on two major amendments to the Kissinger plan. Under one, a British appointee would head the transitional government preceding black rule, and the government would consist of a single body, instead of the two-tier system envisaged by Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Smith's assumption was that the white chairman of the Council of State, the senior of the two bodies provided for in the Kissinger plan, would have been a member of his government, probably himself.

Neutral Appointee

The other change involves control of the army and police in the interim period. Mr. Kissinger's plan would place them in the charge of whites—again, in Mr. Smith's understanding, members of his government. Mr. Richard's suggestion is that they should be controlled by a National Security Council, split equally between blacks and whites, with a neutral British appointee as chairman.

To Mr. Richard's chagrin, forcefully expressed to Mr. Smith, the Foreign Ministry paper rejected both proposals before the Briton had an opportunity to argue for them here. The paper said that the idea of a Briton supervising the transitional government would be "completely unacceptable" to the Smith government and declared that the security forces would not serve loyally under British command.

Opponents of the government, white and black, say that British arbitration during the transi al period is rejected for exa the reason that Mr. Rich suggests because it could r the transition to black irreversible. In the view of government's critics, Mr. S never intended, even under Kissinger plan, to hand power to a black governmen

The plan, left deliber vague by Mr. Kissinger, spec that there would be a hand to majority rule, not to a b government. Although bl here outnumber whites by than 20 to 1, Mr. Smith has i it clear that he envisione qualified franchise that w leave whites with a majo not a controlling role.

Policy planning here assu that the impasse will pe leading to the eventual coll of the talks. In that event, Smith is expected to carry his pledge, made in Geneva implement the Kissinger unilaterally with moderate bl of his own choosing. The gro work has already been laid.

Last week, a new mod black group, the Zimba United People's Organiza was founded by two of the black ministers in Mr. Sm Cabinet. They have decl their support for the Kissi proposals and their oppositio the guerrilla war being fo by other black groups. Smith is expected to give the group time to establish 1 before making any move.

Meanwhile, the governme preparing for an intensifica of the guerrilla war. D terms are being extended reservists, who provide mud the army and police manpo are doing more frequent st But the government is confi it can hold off the guerr who have managed to intimi large sections of the rural b population without shaking government's control.

Richard, Machel Confer

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan (UPI).—Mr. Richard discu his proposals on Rhode majority rule today with Sa Machel, President of Moz bique.

The talks took place in Map capital of neighboring Moz bique, where Mr. Richard arr late yesterday on the fifth s of his tour of African capit Mr. Richard also had talks w nationalist leader Robert M gabe, who has close connecti with the Marxist-backed Z babwe People's Army, the pr force conducting guerrilla w fare against Mr. Smith's regi



UPI

PROTEST PERCH — Tw workers at the Babcock an Wilcox factory in Bilba Spain, climbed to a pla form around a chimney to to unfurl a banner demand ing a "total amnesty

U.S. Is to Receive 4,000 Soviet Jews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—About 4,000 Soviet Jews will b allowed to enter the United State as refugees under a special "pa role" status, according to Re Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa.

The Jews left the Soviet Unio last year and are now in Rom They were traveling with visas fo Israel but have decided to go t the United States, Rep. Eilber said.

He said that the State an Justice Departments have agree to deviate from normal immigra tion laws to let them in unde the same special "parole" author ity that has permitted politica refugees from Hungary, Cuba, an Indochina to enter.

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Inquiries Into U.S., Soviet Strength

Congress Enters Defense Debate

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—Congress is entering the "battle of the estimate" now raging within the U.S. intelligence community over the possibility that the Soviet Union threatens to surpass U.S. military power or may already have done so.

The inquiries on Capitol Hill center on the recent disclosure that a panel of outsiders, which takes an alarmed view of Soviet military intentions and capabilities, has been brought in to challenge the official government estimates of Soviet power.

panel of prominent critics of U.S.-mittee is looking into the question of whether the official estimates were slanted by this procedure. The subcommittee is headed by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill.

Another inquiry has been started by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., a senior member of the Senate's Defense Appropriations subcommittee.

Sen. Proxmire asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff whether they agree with a published military claim that "the U.S.S.R. already has achieved military superiority over the United States" and that the Soviet Union "is not only aiming for superiority but preparing for war."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an initiative taken before the current dispute about U.S. intelligence estimates, is planning early hearings of its own on the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance. It intends to start with witnesses from outside the government.

Coincides With Budget Debate

Together, these inquiries, and perhaps others in the House, represent a controversy that will coincide with debate over the new defense budget and the Carter administration's plan for intensified U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control negotiations.

Sen. Proxmire said yesterday that "there is a tendency in the military establishment to cry wolf at budget time."

He is questioning the use of a panel of prominent critics of U.S.-Soviet détente policy, led by Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard, in the internal debates over the current top-secret official estimate of Soviet military power. Central Intelligence director George Bush coordinated the unusual adversary process in which the outside panel reinforced analysts inside the government, especially in military intelligence.

"Do we let one outside group with known hawkish tendencies influence our estimates?" Sen. Proxmire asked. "What would happen if it became known that our intelligence estimates were being influenced by a high-level group of forceful personalities committed to disarmament?"

"The intelligence community needs intellectual stimulation from outside its closed confines," Sen. Proxmire added. "But to limit the stimulation to one philosophy, to one ideological group, is to do violence to the concept of intelligence free from pressure."

A Strong Dissenter

Sen. Proxmire has sent a four-page questionnaire to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, directed at public views expressed by Maj. Gen. George Keegan jr., who retired last weekend as Air Force chief of intelligence.

Gen. Keegan has been a strong dissenter to the pattern of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control negotiations since the 1960s.

Sen. Proxmire said public comments by Gen. Keegan "raise the most serious questions about the strategic relationship between the U.S. and U.S.S.R." He put to Gen. Brown 25 questions based on an interview with Gen. Keegan published in The New York Times. Gen. Keegan was quoted as saying: "By every criterion used to measure [nuclear] strategic balance—that is, damage expectancy, throw-weight, equivalent megatonnage or technology—I am unaware of a single important category in which the Soviets have not established a significant lead over the United States."

In another interview, with Newsweek magazine, Gen. Keegan was quoted as saying: "We are blinded by our hopes, our perceptions of Soviet objectives and our assumption that nuclear war is unthinkable and that no one would survive." He also said: "The Soviets are working on dramatically exotic new weapons, 20 years ahead of anything ever conceived in the U.S."

Sen. Proxmire wrote Gen. Brown that, if Gen. Keegan is correct, "then indeed this country does face a crisis of confidence in our military capacity. If not, then we need to know the facts, all the facts, so that other judgments can be drawn."



Associated Press.

TO EACH HIS OWN—Artist Charles Mitchell of *Atlanta working on the presidential seal that will* hang over the podium at the inauguration of Jimmy Carter as the 39th President of the United States. Despite what must be a surplus of presidential seals in Washington, Mr. Mitchell was commissioned to *do this one by the architect, yes, architect, who* designed the platform. Another Georgia artist executed the commemorative inaugural medals.

Time, Place Uncertain

Carter Said to Agree on Plan By Giscard for West Summit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—State Department officials said yesterday that President-elect Jimmy Carter has informed President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he agreed in principle with the French President's proposal for a summit meeting with other leading Western economic powers, but that no time or place has been set.

France and other European countries have been pressing for such a meeting early in Mr. Carter's administration. They want a first-hand exchange with the U.S. leader to learn his views on international economic problems and other issues.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was quoted in Paris Tuesday as having told reporters at an informal reception that he expected the proposed meeting to take place in Britain in June.

State Department officials and aides to Mr. Carter said that they would not quarrel with the French President's prediction but added that so far Mr. Carter has limited himself to an agreement in principle for the meeting later in the year—a message that has been conveyed through State Department channels.

Minimum Travel

Mr. Carter has said in several interviews that he wanted to hold his foreign travel to a minimum in his first year in office, but has also said that an international economic summit was a trip he would make. Since the last such meeting was in Puerto Rico last June, the next would have to be in a foreign country.

After the Puerto Rico meeting, it was assumed that the next site would be Japan, but Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and other European leaders have pressed for it to be held in Europe.

According to State Department officials, Mr. Carter indicated in his message that he wanted the meeting to take place no sooner than the end of the first half of the year, making June or July a likely time.

There has been some discussion in the Carter camp of combining the timing of the economic summit with that of the spring meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, due to take place in London.

That would allow Mr. Carter, aides said, to confer on the same trip with leaders of countries in the Western alliance which would not be invited to the economic summit. The first such summit was called by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet outside Paris in November 1975.

The countries that attended both the Rambouillet and the Puerto Rico meetings were the United States, Japan, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. Canada attended the Puerto Rico conference.

U.S. officials said that the Japanese would still like the session to be held in Washington, and that is why the United States has not yet agreed to a site.

But it was assumed that Japan's new Premier, Takeo Fukuda, would visit the United States in the next few months and would be agreeable to a European site if Japan were promised that it would be host to the subsequent session.

The European leaders, U.S. officials said, want to be assured that Mr. Carter would become intimately aware of their problems. An agenda, officials said, would have to include ways of accelerating Western economic recovery, monetary issues, North-South questions and energy problems.

It's Official, Carter Elected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Electoral College made it official today—Jimmy Carter was elected President and Walter Mondale, Vice-President.

The final act in the election system occurred when Vice-President Rockefeller officially announced to a joint session of Congress that Mr. Carter defeated President Ford.

Acting under a constitutional mandate, the Vice-President presided over the joint session as the 538 electoral votes from the 50 states and the District of Columbia were examined, tallied and certified.

The result, known soon after the Nov. 2 election, was Mr. Carter, 297; Mr. Ford, 240, and Ronald Reagan, 1—from the state of Washington.

Carter Asks For Curtis as Head of Party

PLAINS, Ga., Jan. 6 (AP).—President-elect Jimmy Carter asked members of the Democratic National Committee today to elect former Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine as party chairman.

Mr. Carter also designated Sidney Harman, a manufacturer of hi-fidelity equipment, as his choice for under secretary of commerce.

The President-elect made these announcements before an afternoon meeting with Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale, five cabinet nominees and chief economic adviser Charles Schultze to draft a program for fighting unemployment, inflation and a slack economy.

Mr. Curtis is expected to be elected to the party post when members of the Democratic National Committee meet in Washington Jan. 21 to elect new officers. Current chairman Robert Strauss is leaving the post he held four years to return to his Dallas law practice.

Mr. Harman has had no previous experience in government. A Carter announcement said that he "has worked on the development of work humanization programs within his factories and on programs of human development within industry and labor."



AP.

Kenneth Curtis

Gale McGee, a defeated Democratic senator from Wyoming, will become Mr. Carter's ambassador to the Organization of American States.

Mr. McGee, 61, spent 18 years in the Senate and headed its Latin American Subcommittee.

Meanwhile, a spokesman said Mr. Carter has dropped campaign aide Greg Schneiders from consideration for the job of White House appointments secretary because of a string of debts and bad checks.

The financial problems turned up in a routine FBI background check on Mr. Schneiders, 29, a former restaurant owner who became one of Mr. Carter's closest aides.

FBI Is Given New Rules on Informer Use

Attorney General Acts To Limit Its Powers

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).—Attorney General Edward Levi has given the FBI strict new guidelines designed to reduce the bureau's use of informers and to insure that they do not violate the law or individual rights.

The guidelines are the latest step in Mr. Levi's drive to bring the FBI firmly under Justice Department control and to guard against future abuses of the bureau's powers.

Congressional and press investigations have revealed that the FBI had used a nationwide network of informers in a frequently arbitrary and illegal manner.

Informers were employed to spy on persons whose activities, while lawful, did not meet the standards prescribed by the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover for political orthodoxy. In some cases, the bureau encouraged attempts by informers to incite suspects into violence or other illegal acts.

5 Burglaries Cited

Last summer, it became known that a paid FBI informer, Timothy Redfearn, had committed three burglaries against the Socialist Workers party in Denver and had turned over stolen documents to the FBI.

Although FBI officials knew that the material had been stolen, they continued to employ Redfearn and, following his arrest on another burglary charge, the FBI's Denver office initially tried to conceal its relationship with him. Redfearn was sentenced yesterday to up to 10 years in a Colorado penitentiary after pleading guilty to one of the Socialist Workers party burglaries.

Those incidents prompted the guidelines. An FBI spokesman, Homer Boynton, quoted Director Clarence Kelley as saying that the guidelines incorporate "many of the long-standing FBI policies and procedures relating to handling of informants."

In September, Mr. Levi ended the FBI's 38-year investigation of the Socialist Workers party, contending it did not meet his guidelines for domestic security investigations. He also ordered the bureau to cut all ties with the informers it had used to infiltrate the party.

In other moves to curb abuses of FBI power, Mr. Levi imposed restrictions on the bureau's use of electronic surveillance and has initiated a program of notifying persons who were the targets of FBI harassment. The outgoing attorney general also started two continuing investigations into the misuse of FBI funds and property by bureau officials and illegal burglaries by FBI agents in domestic security cases.

Ford Approves Route Swap by Pan Am, TWA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Despite procedural misgivings, President Ford yesterday approved an already implemented transatlantic and Pacific route swap agreement between Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines.

Mr. Ford's action confirms a plan that was originally approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1975 to relieve financial pressures on the two airlines.

The route swap was designed to reduce direct competition between the two carriers on certain routes and allowed them to exchange other routes which fit their route patterns better.

Basically the plan called for Pan Am to drop service to France and to Vienna, and TWA agreed in return to drop service to West Germany and across the Pacific Ocean.

The Ford administration had objected to CAB approval of the plan, contending the CAB should have held public hearings and submitted the final decision to the President. The board instead acted under a law that, it said, allowed it to forgo the hearings because of an emergency.

Spassky Pleased Russia Backs His Playing in West

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Former world chess champion Boris Spassky tonight welcomed a statement from the Soviet Chess Federation that it had "no objections" to his competing in matches this year to find a challenger to present champion Anatoly Karpov.

"I hope the Soviet Sports Committee will help me prepare, financially and otherwise," he added.

Mr. Spassky said earlier today that Soviet authorities had banned him from playing competitive chess as a condition for allowing him to come to France for a year with his French-born wife, Marina.

But in Moscow today, the Soviet Chess Federation said: "There is absolutely no such ban." It said that it had "no objections" to Mr. Spassky's taking part in qualifying matches for next year's world championship final.

"This is good news. It is the first I have heard of it," Mr. Spassky said in a telephone interview tonight from Grenoble.



Associated Press.

HOUSE AND HOME—John McDonald, 44-year-old polio victim and the Goodwill Industries collection box he has been living in for two weeks in Orlando, Fla. He works at Goodwill, a charitable institution, that is letting him use the box on its grounds as a temporary home until he can find himself an apartment.

Grand Jury Criticizes Press And Clears IRS in 'Spy' Case

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A federal grand jury has reported that intelligence agents of the Internal Revenue Service did not violate the civil rights of taxpayers during a highly publicized "sex and drinking" investigation in Miami known as Operation Leprechaun.

The grand jury, in concluding an 18-month investigation of the alleged IRS spying, sharply criticized the press for not exercising greater care in printing a series of exposés in early 1975 that led to congressional hearings and also a sharp cutback by Donald Alexander, the IRS commissioner, on intelligence activities.

The grand jury report specifically accused the Miami News, which published the first details of Operation Leprechaun, of "knowingly publishing false information" about the IRS's intelligence activities.

Release Is Delayed

The report, which did not hand up indictments, was to have been made public yesterday by Judge Clyde Atkins of the U.S. District Court in Miami. The judge delayed its release, however, after the Cox newspaper chain, owners of the Miami News, filed notice that it would appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans in an attempt to suppress the report.

Senior editors of the newspaper refused to discuss the matter and the newspaper's attorney, Daniel Heller, denied that the publication had appealed.

In his order, Judge Atkins gave the newspaper until tomorrow to formally file its appeal papers.

The detailed grand jury report was viewed by congressional investigators and IRS intelligence agents not only as a rebuke to the press but also as a sharp setback to Mr. Alexander, who has been accused by some congressmen of using the press disclosures about the alleged abuses in a controversial campaign to severely restrict intelligence programs.

'No Evidence'

The grand jury did not specifically address itself to that controversy in its report but it did note that it had heard "no evidence" suggesting that there had been improper conduct by Mr. Alexander.

After his initial attempt to limit IRS Intelligence Division inquiries early in 1975, Mr. Alexander was accused of improperly interfering with a tax investigation in the Caribbean. He was cleared of any wrongdoing after another federal inquiry last year.

The bulk of the grand jury report dealt with various published allegations stemming from Operation Leprechaun, an IRS Intelligence Division operation in the early 1970s aimed at gathering tax information on a group of 30 prominent Miamians, including city officials and federal and state judges.

The first newspaper accounts of the program, in the Miami News and elsewhere, were based on interviews with Elsa Gutierrez, who had served in 1972 as a paid informant for the revenue service.

Catch Phrase Used

"Much of the difficulty encountered in the press reporting" on Operation Leprechaun, the grand jury report said, "was caused by the repeated use of the catch phrase 'sex and drinking habits,' which was extensively used but was never clearly defined, except as a convenient label for Leprechaun."

While the grand jury concluded that Mrs. Gutierrez had been recruited to spy on the personal lives of the 30 prominent officials, it added: "There was no evidence that the civil rights of any taxpayer were violated by any of the Internal Revenue Service employees carrying out their duties."

The grand jury, in its report, cited more than a dozen specific 1975 newspaper allegations about the activities of the IRS in the Miami area, including reports that the revenue service was using illegal wiretaps, had illegally photographed bank records and had threatened a businessman to encourage him to spy on the sex lives of his customers.

All of these allegations, which were treated as headlined exposés by the press, were not true, the grand jury reported.

Giscard Backer Defeats Gaullist In Regional Vote

PARIS, Jan. 6 (IHT).—Maverick politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber defeated former Gaullist Prime Minister Pierre Messmer in a special regional election today billed as a test of strength between Gaullist and Giscardist forces.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber defeated Mr. Messmer for the presidency of the Lorraine Regional Council on the fourth ballot by 32 to 27. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who is a deputy in the National Assembly from Lorraine, is the incumbent president and was being challenged by Mr. Messmer, also a deputy from the area.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, owner of the news magazine L'Express, is a centrist deputy who served briefly as minister of reforms in the first government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He has remained a strong supporter of the President and was being openly challenged by the Gaullists, particularly for his support of regional decentralization.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber called his success today a "victory for regional conscience." The vote came just three days after the government voted 3 billion francs (about $600 million) in special credits to aid the troubled French steel industry, particularly in the Lorraine area.

$4-Million Fine For U.S. Shipper

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—In what it called the largest civil penalty settlement by any transportation regulatory agency, the Federal Maritime Commission yesterday announced a $4-million penalty agreement with Sea-Land Service, Inc., for rebating violations.

The settlement followed disclosure in April by officials of the Menlo Park, N.J., shipping firm that an audit of Sea-Land's overseas operations had uncovered numerous instances of rebating in recent years, the commission said.

The Shipping Act provides that all common carriers must ship at the exact rates on file with the commission and makes it illegal for the carriers to depart from these rates with rebates or other inducements to customers.

100 Czech Personalities Sign Manifesto Demanding Rights

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—About 100 politicians and intellectuals living in Czechoslovakia have signed a manifesto demanding the "respect of the rights of man" in their country, the Paris newspaper Le Monde said today.

Le Monde said signers included former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek; Milan Huebl, former president of the Superior School of the Czechoslovak Communist party; author Paul Kohout; former Communist party leader Frantisek Kriegel, and Rudolf Slansky and his wife, the son and daughter-in-law of a former Communist party secretary-general hanged for high treason and espionage in 1952 after a purge.

The manifesto, "Charter 77", quoted by Le Monde, said the "fundamental rights" guaranteed by the 1975 Helsinki pact "do not exist for the moment in our country in any other way than on paper."

The authors charged, according to Le Monde, that persons "whose opinions are different from the official opinions" were victims of a "form of apartheid."

They said, "Charter 77 is a free, informal and open community of men of different convictions, religions and professions united by the will to individually engage in the fight for the respect of human and civil rights in our country and throughou the world."

The charter, they said, was no "a basis for political opposition, but wanted to serve "the genera interest like many similar civilian associations in different coun tries of East and West."

The authors added, "We believ Charter 77 will contribute t enabling all Czechoslovak civil ians to live and work as fre men."

The Helsinki agreement, signe by 33 European states, the Unite States and Canada, confirme the postwar borders of Europe and "free circulation of men an ideas" between East and West.

Chicago Police Compiled Secret Files on Citizens

CHICAGO Jan. 6 (AP).—Police spies compiled secret dossiers on thousands of Chicagoans, including some of the city's most prominent attorneys, scholars and clergymen, court documents showed yesterday.

Albert Jenner, who served as minority counsel on the House Impeachment Committee that held hearings on former President Richard Nixon, Stanley Kaplan, a law professor at the University of Chicago, and the Rt. Rev. James Montgomery, bishop of the Episcopal Church of Chicago, were among 24 persons who authorized release of copies of their dossiers.

They were compiled by the intelligence division of the Chicago Police Department and were ordered turned over to lawyers in connection with two suits seeking to bar such action in the future.

One of the attorneys in the case said he believes such activity is continuing.

More than 112,000 index cards on thousands of individuals were turned over to lawyers. The police department has admitted destroying cards bearing 105,000 names.

Mr. Jenner's file dates to 1953, when he was one of the attorneys defending several professors before the Senate Internal Security Committee.

Russia Accuses Ford on Defense

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP).—A leading Soviet commentator today accused the Ford administration of openly interfering with the incoming Carter government.

Valentin Zorin, in comments distributed by Tass, said the Republicans are pressuring Mr. Carter to continue heavy military spending. "A majority of American electors voted for James Carter, who promised, among other things, to moderate the Pentagon's appetite by cutting its budget," he wrote.

"One gets the impression that the Republican administration . . . is using its last days in office to interfere openly in the affairs of its successors." Mr. Zorine accused President Ford of trying "to tie up Carter's administration by making it difficult for him to keep the promises he made to the electors in the last months."

Dam May End Poverty Era In Pakistan

TARBELA, Pakistan, Jan. (NYT).—In a brown, dusty ravine here at the southwestern edge of the Himalayas, Pakistan has just finished building the world's largest dam, which carries important hopes for the future of the country's agriculture.

The Tarbela Dam, which traverses the historic and powerful Indus River, has begun its dry-season task of supplying the wheat farms downriver with the urgently needed water that it stored during the heavy rains last summer.

In the opinion of development experts, construction of the dam is one of the most significant steps taken so far toward reversing the utter dependence that the people of South Asia have traditionally had on the vagaries of nature.

"We've always said that the monsoon—good one year, bad another year—was beyond our control," said a Pakistani engineer as he bumped in a jeep across the top of the dam, a giant, khaki-colored wall that is 470 feet high and nearly two miles long. "But now, for the first time, we can control nature here and that could change the face of Pakistan," he added.

If Tarbela and the very sophisticated water-transfer system of which it is the keystone can, in effect, make every year a good year, Pakistan could reverse its cycle of poverty and become an exporter of food grains.

Last year, a good one agricul turally, Pakistan produced million tons of wheat, its principal food, and is therefore self sufficient. But with the Indus Basin project in operation, it could increase that harvest to as much as 35 million tons by 1990 according to some authoritative estimates.

Tarbela, an earth-filled dam is ranked as the world's larges because of the amount of earth fill used, 186 million cubic yards But other dams have greate reservoir capacities than Tarbela which holds back 11 million acre feet of water, in a lake tha wanders 50 miles north from her between mountains.

Although the principal purpos of Tarbela is irrigation, it scheduled next year to begi providing electricity as well, ult imately more than doubling th country's power-generating poten tial.

The entire Indus Basin projec —including Tarbela and the nea by Mangla Dam, which is als one of the world's largest—co more than $2 billion, of which th United States provided about on third.

UN Food Aid to Turks

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The United Nations World Foo Program today announced foo aid worth nearly $1.5 million fo 50,000 persons made homeless November's earthquake in nort eastern Turkey.

Soviet Defector's Wife Put in Mental Hospital

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—A Soviet defector's wife has been placed in a Moscow psychiatric hospital after being removed by police from the Interior Ministry here, a relative said today.

The defector's mother, Antonina Agapov, said her daughter-in-law, Lyudmila, was driven off in a police car yesterday after doing to the ministry for the fifth time in 10 weeks to ask for an exit visa. Her husband, Valentin, jumped ship in Sweden two years ago.

EVENTS



SUPERSTAR OR FALLING STAR?

Two exclusive interviews: Yamani and Aramco's Jungers.

EVENTS

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, January 7, 1977

The Moment for a Mandate in Israel

Do we dare implore the Israelis to look beyond domestic scandal to the international stakes in their coming election? They are agitated by suspicions of fraud and bribery in high places, demands for electoral reform, inflation, and the redistribution of political power that the voting in May will bring. All this when the United States and other interested nations are awaiting a government strong enough to test the chances of active negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

We press the question reluctantly. Domestic politics drive foreign policy. Countries are like that. Watergate quickly chased oil and even Israel's 1973 war from our preoccupations not so long ago.

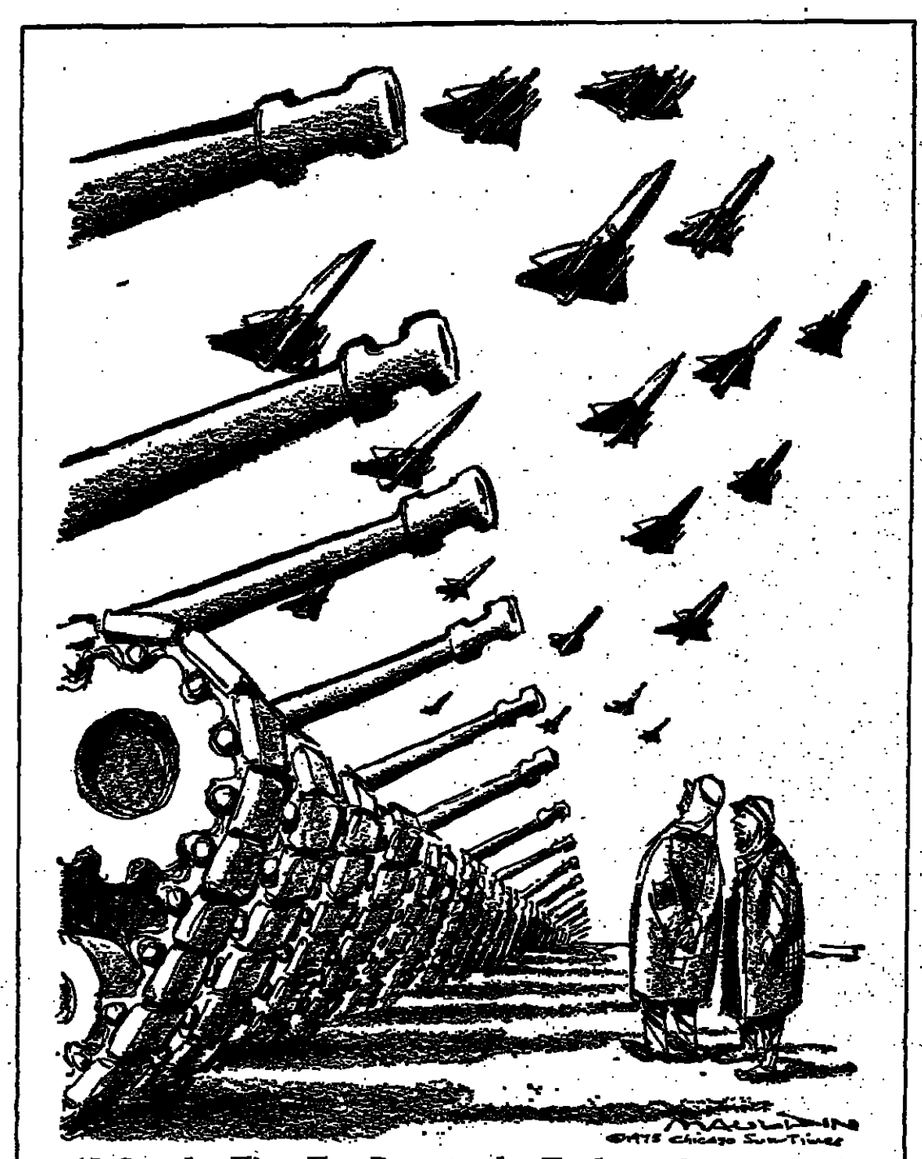
Still, Americans who care about Israel's well-being have been looking for a Jerusalem government that can convincingly address the delicate questions of security in the Middle East. An election that yields no such mandate but only another weak coalition would evoke more than disappointment in Washington. It would set Americans to thinking that if Israelis cannot define their peace terms then perhaps the job must be done for them.

After 30 months, Prime Minister Rabin has held only a shaky majority in his parliament and he deliberately mortgaged his diplomacy to its preservation. So long as the United States, too, was preoccupied with election politics and while civil war raged in Lebanon, this delay suited everyone. Indeed, it brought benefits, notably the recent efforts of Egypt and Syria to mend their own quarrels and to demonstrate reasonableness to a new Carter administration. There have been intimations that Cairo and Damascus may be willing to include Jordan in negotiations again and to contemplate something less than a fully sovereign Palestinian state in the area, as the Israelis wish.

These Arab propositions are untested. But they strengthen the assumption of both the retiring and arriving administrations in Washington that 1977 offers the best chance in years to move the Middle East toward peace. Accordingly, American officials were pleased when Rabin shattered his own coalition last month and invited a test of his leadership in May instead of November. This implied heavy diplomacy by summer.

But now the scandals have taken precedence in the Israeli campaigning. Understandably, the electorate is clamoring for a housecleaning. Students of the system wonder whether any single party or leader will emerge with an effective mandate to govern and to negotiate. Nonetheless we hope that Israeli politicians will consider their interests abroad, above all in the United States, where many negotiating formulas are under discussion in the belief that the Israelis will soon be ready to move. They will risk uncoordinated American initiatives if they cannot contrive in their debates and maneuvers to place the issue of war and peace where it belongs—on top of their lengthening list of troubles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'I See the King Has Been to the Hardware Store Again.'

No More Argo Merchants

Four years ago Congress passed, and the President signed, a Ports and Waterways Safety Act. That law, sponsored chiefly by Sen. Magnuson of Washington, gave the Coast Guard power to issue rules and regulations designed to minimize shipping hazards, including dangers to the coastal environment.

Specifically, they were to reduce the chance that ships improperly equipped and manned would collide or go aground, as the Argo Merchant did two weeks ago, laying down a hundred-mile ribbon of oil in the North Atlantic off Nantucket—and as another Liberian tanker did several days later at great cost to the bird life of the Delaware River.

The Coast Guard has moved to carry out its duties under the law at a leisurely pace that reflects its original reluctance to take them on in the first place. It has formulated rules and regulations for U.S. vessels in domestic trade, but has yet to make final those covering foreign ships or U.S. ships in foreign trade. In any case, none of the regulations are regarded as nearly adequate by those who took part in the legislative fight for the 1972 act. A major factor in the failure, besides the usual bureaucratic delays, is an evident reluctance by the administration to press ahead for fear of retaliation action in foreign ports. But if there is to be a competition in safety regulations, that can only be for the good.

This country has yet to ratify a 1973 international convention calling for segregated ballast and other safety measures. No other maritime power has done so either.

But the chief purpose of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act was to go beyond that extremely mild agreement and give a much-needed lead to other seafaring nations. Indignant at the failure of the Coast Guard to achieve what it is clearly empowered to do, Russell E. Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, is entirely warranted in demanding "more stringent regulations"—now.

Some of the most essential improvements cannot be made on old ships—and the tankers of the world are an old fleet, with shipbuilding everywhere at a dismally low level of production. Recognizing the fact, the government of Saudi Arabia has recently promulgated a law (designed to relieve crowding and delays in its harbors rather than save the environment) that the United States and other nations would do well to emulate. No vessels more than 15 years old may discharge cargo at a Saudi port unless a survey, made at the shipowner's request and expense, shows them capable of quick loading and unloading.

Passage of an analogous U.S. law, plus enforcement of the existing law, should make it feasible to require suspect vessels to demonstrate that they are soundly constructed, properly loaded, navigationally equipped and adequately manned. Even U.S. shipowners who benefit from lower standards by putting their vessels under "flags of convenience" should now recognize the urgency—and profit to their trade—of reducing the threat to navigation, to offshore fisheries and to the integrity of U.S. coasts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The State of Britain

The awareness of national failure is acute in our country... Loss of national pride and change of fortune have been accompanied by a sharp reduction in confidence, whose effects have been pernicious. It is seen in the reluctance of businessmen to invest... in the resistance to change in the trade unions... in poor industrial relations .. in the rise of nationalism in Scotland and to a lesser extent in Wales. Yet while this lack of confidence has much to do with Britain's intractable economic and political difficulties, it has not made this an unhappy country... Life is not dominated by a compulsive effort to succeed. This makes Britain in many ways an attractive place in which to live ..

But to be troubled by the present course of British affairs is not to express a wish to see a quarter of the globe painted red again... As a people we have been living at a standard far above what we have been earning. It is therefore impossible to go on indefinitely as we are.. Precedence should now be given to establishing the conditions for opportunity. The creative elements in society need more scope, less restraint .. No government can fashion a public mood, but a government which now moves in that direction will find an answering sentiment in the public.

—From the Times (London).

Carter Cabinet

Never had America borne in itself so many promises of renewal since Roosevelt and the spectacular recovery he gave a country left bloodless by the Great Depression, and since Kennedy, who offered the United States the moon and kept his word when he was in his grave... Bleak-spirited people have judged "disappointing" the membership of the Carter team. Were they hoping for attractive disruptions that would have jeopardized the unity of the American nation and caused anxiety, fever and conflicts at the time of another test of strength between the East and the West? It seems on the contrary that Jimmy Carter, who is himself a subtle mixture of enlightenment and conservatism, of dynamism and reflection, has known how to satisfy everyone. He has rejected wild ventures, and very few really new faces are found in his team. Yet one has to go back to the Kennedy crew to find such a sum of talents and energy.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 7, 1902

NEW YORK—William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, addressed a meeting of over 4,000 pro-Boers at Cleveland yesterday. He declared that he was glad the war had cost England so dearly, as it would teach her a lesson which would not soon be forgotten. He eulogized the Boers and urged them to continue the struggle.

Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1927

ROME—A crew consisting entirely of women is that of the Karl Marx, flying the Soviet flag, which is now anchored at the port of Leghorn. The women are dressed in ordinary seamen's clothes and can hardly be distinguished from lithe cabin boys. The Captain and some of the officers are the only males on the ship and are loud in their praise of the female sailors.

Southern Africa on Carter's Agenda

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—If one looks around the world today with an eye for what could become areas of danger to the Carter administration, the most likely trouble spot may well be southern Africa. The clashes of race and ideology there, already violent, have about them the feeling of inevitable escalation.

Africa has not been a major focus of U.S. diplomacy in the past, and American economic interests there are modest. Those reasons lead some to argue that Carter and his Secretary of State-designate, Cyrus Vance, should give low priority to the problems of southern Africa, keeping as clear as possible from the likely blow-up.

But detachment, however appealing some may find the idea, is not a realistic possibility. The events boiling up in southern Africa are almost certain to touch weighty American interests, foreign and domestic. The reasons for believing so are evident if one considers the developing situation in Rhodesia.

Last summer I asked a high-ranking British source what he foresaw for Rhodesia, the former British territory where 280,000 whites govern 6,000,000 blacks. He replied coolly that, in a year or so, Cuban soldiers would probably be fighting alongside black guerrillas against the Rhodesian forces.

Vanished Hope

Since then, Secretary of State Kissinger has loosed his initiative for a peaceful Rhodesian settlement, but the hope that he aroused has pretty well vanished. It is evident now that he contrived the appearance of agreement by implying different things to different parties. Now he is resented by both sides—the black African leaders and, on the other hand, Prime Ministers Ian Smith of Rhodesia and B. J. Vorster of South Africa.

Kissinger must have hoped that if he got the parties to a conference something would work out. In fact, the Geneva conference was a parade of recriminations before it recessed for Christmas. The latest noises from Smith and Vorster have been so uncompromising that there is doubt about when, or even whether, the meeting will reconvene.

If the talks get nowhere, violence will increase. It is already at a sickening level. The Rhodesian government says guerrillas have been responsible for village massacres; some Africans say that the government has increased the suffering and risk of the villagers by moving them into stockaded camps. The one sure thing is that the innocent are suffering.

The next and fateful step in escalation of the guerrilla war would be entry of the Cubans, who could move fairly easily from Angola. How imminent a possibility that is remains uncertain, but it surely cannot be excluded. If it happened, would the South African government sit still, or move its forces across the border?

Such a scenario would deeply engage U.S. interests—and emotions. The installation of a revolutionary government in Rhodesia by force of Communist arms would alarm many Americans and put at risk Carter's hopes for arms control and other agreements with the Soviet Union. At the same time there would be great sympathy here, among blacks and others, for the suppressed African majority in Rhodesia—the more so if South Africa intervened.

The Rhodesian prospect demonstrates the truth of a remark made by Andrew Young just a few days before Carter chose him as ambassador to the United Nations. Africa, he said, is becoming relevant to our internal politics in something of the way the Middle East is. "The question is not whether we are going to be involved in South Africa and Rhodesia; we are. The question is how."

What to Do?

What, then, can the Carter administration do to help avoid the worst in southern Africa? American influence is limited. No rational person wants military intervention as in Vietnam, or even second-hand as in Angola. But there are useful things to do.

In Rhodesia, the U.S. aim is quick and peaceful transition to majority rule, the process most likely to produce a moderate African government. The only possible hope of achieving such a transition is to persuade Ian Smith that it is his best choice. And in that the United States can help greatly.

Ian Smith lives in the hope that the United States will come to the military rescue of Rhodesia's embattled whites in a showdown with "Communism." The important thing the Carter administration can do is swiftly to disabuse him of that illusion.

The most effective signal would be immediate steps to have Congress repeal the Byrd amendment, which opens loopholes in Rhodesian sanctions. The law has little if any economic significance now, but it matters a great deal as a symbol to the Rhodesians. American diplomacy can help on such things as arranging assurances for interim stability, to which white Rhodesians are entitled. But the first step is to signal our firm objective of early majority rule.

The Rhodesian problem is dangerous. But it is as nothing compared to the potential for human and political disaster in South Africa.

Letters

Britain's Troubles

It is well known that not enough people in England question the British workers' right to work as slowly and as badly as they please, an attitude that William Reimbold obviously supports. However, when he, in his letter in your edition of Dec. 31, expresses resentment of "England's pious gratuitous critics," he seems to have missed a very basic principle. These "critics" could also afford to ignore the British workers' attitude, if their countries were not being constantly beseeched for massive loans to support this "something finer and less soul destroying" (than honest work?).

EDWARD P. WELLS.
London.

I'm an American, but an Anglophile and hopefully not one of those "real pests" Mr. Reimbold talks about (Dec. 31). And how can I quarrel with the "finer and less soul-destroying" society which he believes is now building.

All would be well if England could achieve its goals isolated from the rest of the world; and particularly the IMF. Mr. Reimbold, speaking for the English or not, cannot have it both ways, i.e., the good life and freedom from the pressures of international competition.

EDWARD SUSSNA.
Paris.

Nuclear Spread

The Washington Post editorial entitled "Action Against Nuclear Spread" (IHT, Dec. 24, 1976) reflects a strangely distorted attitude towards world affairs and relationships among nations.

It overlooks completely the fact that the West German deal with Brazil and the French commitment to Pakistan were commercial arrangements that had been brought under signed formal contract well before the United States began to panic on the issue of nuclear arms proliferation.

It appears to chide the French and German governments for not going back on their formal commitments to others at the mere whim of the United States.

More importantly, the editorial overlooks entirely the fact that the reason why Brazil and Pakistan can make a credible case for requiring their own independent fuel cycle facilities is that the United States has gone back on its assurances to the world that the necessary materials and services would be available to those nations accepting our invitation to utilize atoms for peace.

The complete absence of a United States energy policy, the indecision on building the needed expansion of uranium enrichment facilities and the inability of the United States to close the nuclear fuel cycle even for its domestic utilities leave other nations no choice but to go their own independent way.

It was not always so. There was a time when the United States provided the world welcome leadership in the development of nuclear power for peaceful uses. That leadership began to erode when James Schlesinger became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Schlesinger is now to be the energy czar of that new administration for which the Post seems to have such high expectations.

Does The Washington Post really believe that a responsible world order can be established upon the broken promises of sovereign nations?

W. ROBERT KEAGY.
Küsnacht, Switzerland.

French Bureaucracy

Alain Peyrefitte has dared to publish the truth about the French bureaucracy.

As a Frenchman who has lived overseas (United States, Japan, Australia) for the past 10 years and very recently returned, I was stunned to find France unchanged—still in a bureaucratic mess.

I am in full agreement with the author on all points he makes in his book "Le Mal Français." While the industrial world continues to progress, it is a shame to see my country stay behind like a retarded child.

PHILIPPE JEAN ABREU.
Dijon, France.

Tanker Safety

Re your articles "A New Beginning: Space" and "Captain of Sunken Oil Tanker Blames Faulty Gyro Compass" (IHT, Dec. 29) the question comes to mind: Why is it that we can find the money to safely send spacecraft back and forth to the moon and why is it that in this day and age it is not possible to find the money to safely operate a tanker?

We have the technological know-how to build safe tankers and to install on board these ships the instruments that enable a trained and qualified crew to safely navigate these ships to any port on earth.

Is this asking for the moon?

CAPT. H.H. HOOYER,
Marine Adviser.
Monaco.

The Thin Man

Rarely does the Crossword impel me to write, but I must take exception to a definition in the Dec. 21 puzzle. No. 24 Across is defined as "Thin Man's dog," and the answer is "Asta." Not so. Asta's master was Nick Charles, the detective created by Dashiell Hammett and personified by William Powell. But he was not "the Thin Man."

"The Thin Man" was the murderer in the book, and film, of that title, so-called because that was the only description anybody had of him. To call Asta "the Thin Man's dog" is like calling Dr. Watson a friend of Moriarty's.

JACK IAMS.
Opio, France.

Détente and Its Effec On the Soviet Regim

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—Vladimir Bukovsky, the latest of the Soviet dissidents to be sent into exile, has been telling interviewers that East-West détente has hurt the dissident movement and its fight for civil liberties in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bukovsky adds his voice to those of three other distinguished dissidents, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Leonid Plyusch and Andrei Amalrik, who have all brought out the same troubling message with them: détente is serving the Soviet regime more than the West; détente is not improving life within the Soviet Union; détente is hurting the dissidents.

If this is true—and the very presence of these men in the West would seem to argue against it—then a good many Westerners will need to revise their views on détente, the process of trying to influence Soviet behavior through negotiations and increased contacts rather than confrontation.

Mr. Bukovsky, exchanged last month in Zurich for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalán, told Michel Gordey of the French news magazine L'Express that life in Vladimir Prison, where he had been jailed as a political prisoner, became more difficult after signing of the Helsinki détente agreements 18 months ago. He told Michel Tatu of Le Monde: "Through its acts, the West has accepted the Soviet idea of détente. It seeks a compromise with Moscow at our expense, though we represent the only movement that can restore the nation's health."

Both Mr. Gordey and Mr. Tatu described Mr. Bukovsky as determined, highly lucid, politically aware and showing no signs whatsoever of the "mental disorders" for which he had been held in Soviet psychiatric wards in the 1960s.

Mr. Bukovsky's remarks provide more fuel—if it is needed—for those who have claimed all along that the West gave up too much at Helsinki. President-elect Carter defended that position during the campaign, and at one point said he would not have gone to Helsinki to sign the Final Act as did President Ford.

These are troubling charges. The Western rationale for détente, for the Helsinki negotiations themselves, was that confrontation was getting nowhere; that through the negotiation of political, economic, trade, travel and exchange agreements, a web of interaction could be built that would, over time, open up the closed Communist societies of the East. Trade would promote emigration; exchanges would promote understanding; negotiations would lead to greater trust. The consensus of the Western delegations was that interpenetration would help the dissidents in their struggle for civil rights.

Yet there are these men claiming the worst. Mr. Bukovsky told Le Monde: "Westerners, when they are dealing with each other, find it normal to respect certain principles of honesty. But when they deal with the East, they reject their moral position and their democratic principles. Why do they want to adapt themselves to the Soviet ways?"

Mr. Bukovsky gives several troubling examples. Both the BBC and Radio Liberty, he claims, in their broadcasts to the Soviet Union, "give instructions to their personnel to conform to Soviet demands and modify the content of their programs . . . Radio Liberty does not have the right to evoke themes that could lead to incitation' or could 'question the territorial integrity of the Soviet Union.' That is McCarthyism, what they reject for themselves they accept for the East."

This is an echo of what the other dissidents have been saying. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has described Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a "failure" and described détente as a "process of surrender with the character of an avalanche." Mr. Amalrik, the historian and dissident now in the United States to lecture, scornfully dismissed Mr. Kissinger and détente during a press conference last month.

Amalrik's View

Mr. Amalrik gave détente as one of the reasons that the Soviet Union would survive until 1984, and not fulfill the prophecy of doom he made with his book "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" Mr. Amalrik says today that the Soviet leadership, through such policies as détente and relaxation of restrictions on emigration, has shown greater flexibility than he had foreseen when his book became such a sensation in the West in 1970.

Yet it seems difficult to claim, as does Mr. Amalrik, that the Soviet regime has saved itself from fulfillment of his own prediction of revolution and catastrophe through such flexibility without concluding that the people aren't revolting precisely because of that increased flexibility.

No one here is suggesting that the Helsinki accords have radically altered life in the Soviet Union. Only Wednesday Yuri Orlov, head of a group of Soviet citizens that has set itself up to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, was detained by police on a Moscow street on his way to give a press conference. But the whole question is there: Without Helsinki, Mr. Orlov would not have been on his way with a document to hold up and say to the regime "Here is this thing you have signed. You are not complying!"

Last summer Mr. Orlov's group held a press conference on the first anniversary of the Helsinki signing, and stated that, while the Soviet Union did not appear to be implementing the accords, the Helsinki document remained a useful tool to induce better Soviet performance on human rights.

In an increasingly interrelated world, the consequences of Soviet noncompliance with Helsinki standards are damaging to the Soviet Union. The U.S. House of Representatives, in its report to the President last month on Helsinki compliance, stated that "the United States and its allies intend to continue to use the Helsinki Final Act as a tool."

They are not alone. What has caused the breach between the Soviet Union and the Western Communist parties, and put the "Euro-Communism" on the rails, if it is not the Plyuschs, the Bukovskys, the Solzhenitsyns and the Amalriks? No Western Communist party can permit itself to defend the persecution of such men, or the persecuting regime, if it hopes to be elected to office in the West today.

The House report includes some interesting emigration statistics, stating that "the number of Soviet citizens receiving exit visas to join their families in the United States increased significantly in the first half of 1976." A table showed the following figures on such emigration:

1970	230
1971	287
1972	494
1973	758
1974	1,029
1975	1,162
1976 (through June)	1,203

The report concludes that Soviet compliance with Helsinki will continue to be monitored prior to the Belgrade 35-nation follow-up conference this summer. "We have no wish to see the Belgrade meeting devolve into an exchange of recriminations and polemics," it said. At the same time, it is clear that a steady and consistent implementation record is the key to a constructive meeting. Progress at Belgrade, if it is to be achieved, will require a realistic, tough-minded approach and an appreciation on the part of all participants of the constraints faced by others."

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United Press International.

MUSH — Dogsled driver taking his Samoyeds on a workout in the Karwendel Mountains on the Austrian-West German border near Mittenwald, West Germany.

U.S. Report Seen Firming Environmental Tie to Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT). The evidence linking environmental factors with cancer appears to be strengthened by a new atlas showing variation in cancer death rates among nonwhites from region to region in the United States.

The atlas, published yesterday by the National Cancer Institute, is a companion to one published in 1975 showing regional patterns of cancer deaths among whites.

The main purpose in publishing both volumes is to reveal racial and regional patterns that could be important clues to the specific causes of some cancers.

The ultimate aim is the prevention of cancers when specific environmental causes can be pinpointed and eliminated.

The authors of the two atlases have been impressed by the striking similarity between whites and nonwhites in regional death rates from major causes of cancer, Dr. Thomas Mason, a member of the group, said yesterday. Such regional similarities, cutting across ethnic lines, suggest that some environmental exposure or some common element of life-style is the cause.

Among the similarities are the patterns of death from cancers of the breast, colon, rectum and esophagus. The rates tend to be generally high in the North and low in the South. For both white and nonwhite women, the death rates from cancer of the cervix were above average primarily in rural areas of the South.

Among nonwhites, the scientists of the Cancer Institute said, this regional pattern of death rates may reflect a higher rate of cervical cancer cases among black women. They offered no explanation of the similarity in cervical cancer death rates across other ethnic groups, but a possible factor could be less adequate access to health care in some rural areas.

Some of the most useful clues to cancer causes are expected to come from regional or local disparities in cancer death rates. For example, lung cancer rates were generally high in the North, but were substantially higher among whites than nonwhites along the Gulf and southeast Atlantic coasts.

A possible factor in this disparity, an expert speculated, was racial job discrimination in some chemical industries in the Gulf and Southeast areas that may have had the effect of sparing blacks from some important occupational cancer risks.

Intensive Study

Already under intensive study are patterns, apparent from the first atlas, showing high rates of bladder cancer among whites in New Jersey, high lung cancer rates among whites of some coastal areas of the South, and high rates of colon cancer in Nebraska.

The major nonwhite groups covered in the new atlas are blacks, American Indians, and ethnic Chinese and Japanese.

Generally, there were high death rates among blacks for cancers of the mouth and throat, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, larynx, lung, bladder and cervix, and a cancer of bone marrow called multiple myeloma.

American Indians, regardless of their geographic location, had relatively high death rates from cancers of the gall bladder, bile ducts and liver.

Persons of Japanese ancestry showed above-average death rates from cancer of the stomach while ethnic Chinese had unusually high death rates from cancer of the nasopharynx—the inner passages of the nose. The reasons for these trends are unknown, but cancer of the nasopharynx has also been reported as a major problem in some areas of the Far East.

Yves Bouthillier, Aide to Pétain, Dead in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Yves Bouthillier, 75, the last survivor of the Pétain government at the beginning of the Nazi occupation of France, has died, his family announced today.

He served as finance minister for two years in the government headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain, which collaborated with the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Bouthillier, who died at his Paris home on Tuesday, was appointed finance minister in June, 1940, by Prime Minister Paul Reynaud just before the fall of France. He retained his portfolio in the first Pétain government from July, 1940, to April, 1942.

After the war, he was cleared of having attended a Vichy government inner council meeting that examined the possibility of "co-belligerency" with Hitler. But he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights.

John R. Randolph

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP).—John Robert Randolph, 57, veteran foreign correspondent and news executive, was found dead today in his Tokyo apartment. Authorities said death was apparently due to natural causes.

Mr. Randolph, a student of military affairs, served in the U.S. Air Force in World War II and covered the wars in Korea and Vietnam.

Mr. Randolph served as news editor of the Tokyo bureau of the Associated Press from 1954 to 1956. He was named Tokyo bureau chief in 1956 and later a general executive.

Devereux C. Josephs

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Devereux C. Josephs, 83, former chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co., died here Tuesday.

Mr. Josephs moved in New York's and the nation's highest business, civic and cultural circles for many years.

He was chairman of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation; vice-president of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; chairman of the Educational Broadcasting Corp., and a director of the New York Public Library and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Kenya Delays Session

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta has called off next week's reopening of Parliament, the official Kenya news agency announced today.

The Confidence of Marc Chagall

By Henry Kamm

ST. PAUL DE VENCE, France (NYT).—As the year that would bring his 90th birthday drew upon him, Marc Chagall was too busy painting and making stained-glass windows to stop to talk about old age. And when he signed mementoes for friends who came to wish him a happy new year, he confidently dated them "1977," two days ahead of the calendar.

"We're almost there," the old man said, his still-elfin face showing amusement at his little joke at the expense of time. Rather than talk about his age, to which he referred only with rueful, self-mocking gestures and asides, Chagall preferred to dwell on youth.

"When I see the young, it gives me pleasure to work," he said. He mentioned "The Biblical Message," the great cycle of paintings for which France did him the signal honor of building a national museum in Nice, and said, "I did that for the young people."

"Not just for them," rejoined Vava, his wife, gently, "for us others, too." "All right, for the old, too," he conceded, "but mainly for the young."

Unfair Criticism

The Chagalls feel that the criticism of today's young by older generations is much exaggerated and unfair. With her husband gesticulating in agreement, Vava Chagall said: "The young people today are not at all like we were. Today there is no great division between the old and the young. You can talk to the young like to adults. Children today go to help pick out their own clothes. *Could you imagine that in our days?* When I was young, I was dressed, and no questions asked.

"Recently my husband was on a television program with children. One asked him, 'Monsieur Chagall, why did you choose this business?' Could you imagine in our day asking a big person such a question?"

"I replied: 'It was fated,'" Chagall said, relishing the French play on words that makes the phrase mean "fatal" as well.

Recalling his own youth in Russia, where both the Chagalls were born, the artist cast a strong vote against schools. But he admitted some benefit from the Hebrew school that he visited, if not the Russian school in his native town of Vitebsk, which appears in so many of his paintings. "You only learn from your parents," he said. "I couldn't learn at school. I stuttered because I was bitten by a dog."

'Real Job'

Nobody encouraged him to paint, he recalled. "My mother said to me, 'You have talent, maybe you should be a photographer.' She couldn't imagine a painter. A photographer, that meant for her a real job and a house with furniture."

Chagall studied painting with a teacher in Vitebsk, later in St. Petersburg. He said he could not enroll at the academy there, however, because he did not have the special residence permit required for a Jew to live outside his pale of settlement.

"I was always against realism," Chagall said, thinking of his studies. "When I saw a Jew walk on his feet, for me he walked on his head. I look at things, and then a dybbuk (a spirit of Jewish legend) gets inside me. I am a little *meshuga (crazy); that is my normal state.*"

Asked whether the people he knew still walked on their heads for him, he replied, giving way to a moment of melancholy: "Today, they don't walk at all. Today they are all up in heaven."

Recent weeks have been a time of intimations of mortality to Chagall, with the deaths of his *younger contemporaries*, André Malraux, Alexander Calder and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, with whom he had been in touch about a commission for stained-glass windows at the Art Institute of Chicago.

The death of Malraux, particularly, was a bad shock. They had known each other since 1922, and as minister of culture, Malraux sponsored many works that Chagall donated to France, his adopted country.

Tributes

Although Chagall pretends to ignore the milestone 1977 represents in his life, his adopted country is taking full notice of his 90th birthday. As the year began, he was awarded the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and, more important, plans are well advanced for a major show, as yet unannounced, at the Orangerie in Paris. This is a rare distinction for a living artist, and even Chagall does not hide his eager anticipation.

The painter said his opposition to realism has softened with the years, as long as the work has "quality." He explained: "It was during the war, when I was in a ship to America after the occupation of France, I thought about quality when everything was being destroyed, when the world was being turned upside down.

"Before, when I saw a picture whose subject was real, I said it *was not for me.* But when everything was being turned upside down, I thought of quality. Now I seek out quality like a bride seeks love. Quality and love are the same thing, and for love I am very strong."

At nearly 90 years of age—his birthday is July 7—Chagall still refuses to classify himself according to schools of painting. He goes beyond this refusal, rejecting even classification as a Jewish artist, although he is held by many to be the most moving witness to the poetry of his people, to the way of life of the Jews of Eastern Europe.

"One mustn't be a nationalist. It isn't nice. I don't need a passport, I don't need an identity card. If you have found a woman that you love, you marry her, that's all."

And before he rose—"I have to go earn my bread," he said apologetically—to return to his studio, at the other end of his house in the hills behind the Riviera, he drew the visitor aside and whispered: "I don't understand Chagall. All I know is that one understands only when one loves."



Keystone.

Marc Chagall: "I don't understand Chagall."

WAVERLEY ROOT: The Seniority and Importance of the Fig

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, an inconsistent dramatist, had Iago exclaim disdainfully: "Virtue! A fig!", but let Cleopatra's attendant Charmian sigh: "O excellent! I love long life better than figs."

Webster agrees with Iago when it defines "fig" as "the least bit: the merest trifle"; French author Georges Blond sides with Charmian when he describes the fig as "the manna of the Mediterranean countries."

Wherever we place the fig in the hierarchy of foods, we must grant it the respect due to seniority. It has been delighting man for a long time and may have been cultivated even in prehistoric times. Herodotus, inexplicably, wrote that Assyria was the richest wheat-growing country in the world but had made no attempt to grow figs, yet figs were highly popular everywhere in the Near East at least as early as 3000 BC, including Assyria, which used fig syrup as a sweetener.

Gardens of Babylon

Figs were grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon, and they were dried for preservation by burying them in hot desert sands. Figs were important to the Phoenician economy, which implies that they were cultivated; they are known to have been cultivated in Egypt, for which we have a description of a walled garden with figs "climbing" (espaliered?) against the wall which faced south; and baskets of figs have been found in Egyptian tombs.

The importance of the fig for the Hebrews is evident from the numerous references to it in the Bible, of which the most widely known is probably Genesis 3:vii: "And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons." The familiar "by their fruits ye shall know them" is prefaced by the question: "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" (Matthew 7:xv).

Homeric Times

The date was a more versatile fruit than the fig, and was preferred to it where both would ripen; but where the tenderer date would not, the fig became an honored fruit. This was the case in Greece. "Nothing," wrote Aristophanes, though he lived in a land famed for its honey, "is sweeter than figs."

Homer tells us that Laertes grew figs and that the tree whose fruit the famished Tantalus tried vainly to reach was a fig. In Homeric times the fig tree had a curious auxiliary use—shepherds making cheese stirred their milk with freshly cut fig branches to quicken curdling, a practice still followed today on the Spanish island of Mallorca.

Legend has it that the fig was brought to Italy by the Greeks, whose first historically recorded settlement in the peninsula occurred in the neighborhood of Naples about 760 BC, and legend is probably right. Although the Pompeiian region was renowned for its figs, the Romans tended to rate foreign figs above domestic varieties.

They were imported especially from the Greek island of Chios and from Carthage, while Pliny, listing 29 different kinds of figs, said that the best came from Ebusus—the Balearic island of Ibiza. The name "Ibiza" is derived from Pityusae, "the fig islands," which covered both Ibiza and its satellite island of Formentera. Home-grown figs, which were cheaper, provided a basic diet for athletes; were fed to slaves, particularly agricultural workers, who ate little else during their harvesting season; and were also given to pigs. Dried domestic figs and honey were used to develop pigs with hypertrophied livers from which they made pork foie gras, and the final step to what we call foie gras today was taken when geese also were force-fed with figs.

Trade Routes

The fig spread from the eastern Mediterranean in other directions wherever trade routes opened. As early as the third century BC an Indian ruler asked the Greeks to send him figs, grape syrup and a philosopher. The Greeks answered that they could supply the first two, but that *philosophers were not an article* of commerce.

In the Middle Ages Charlemagne recommended that figs be planted in his domains, but at first they were grown in France only in the south. A perishable fruit, the fresh fig was not known except where it was grown, but dried figs appeared in Paris at least as early as the 14th century, when it was served with the desserts, while roast figs were listed among the hors d'œuvre at a banquet given by the Abbé de Lagny during the same century. Paris bought its figs not only from southern France (those from Marseilles, Nimes, Saint-Andéol and Pont Saint-Esprit were the most esteemed) but also from as far away as Greece.

The fig tree was not introduced into England before the 16th century, though the word for "fig" had entered the English language in the 18th; by the time of the first Elizabeth, every large English household kept dried figs on hand to make sweet puddings; Germany started eating figs about the same time.

Curiously enough America knew the fig, a European fruit, as early as England, a European country, the Spanish colonizers introduced it to the New World, as one might guess from the name of one important American variety, the Mission fig of California, the state which produces 99 per cent of all the commercially grown figs in the United States. A nation always notorious for its sweet tooth might have been expected to fall voraciously upon the fig, which has the highest sugar content of all well known fruits, but Americans are not great fig eaters.

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SHARPS & FLATS

AMSTERDAM.—James Brown and his show will be at the Edenhal Jan. 12 at 8 p.m. Cab Kaye will be at the Marriot Hotel from Jan. 10.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, touring Belgium, will be in Dilbeek Jan. 7 at the Centre Culturel; in Heist-op-den-Berc the following night; in Menin-Spektaskoop Jan. 9; in Waregem Jan. 13 at the Centre Culturel and in Neeppelt Jan. 14, also at the Centre Culturel. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

LONDON.—Salena Jones and her trio and the group Paz are at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

GENEVA.—Sal Nistico, formerly with Woody Herman, is featured at Popcorn Club, through Jan. 8.

FRANKFURT.—The Outlaws and the Steve Gibbons Band will be at the Stadthalle Offenbach Jan. 10 at 8 p.m.

* * *

PARIS.—Rhoda Scott and Bill Elliott are at the Club St. Germain; Dalida is at the Olympia.

* * *

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their tour of Finland, will be in Laajavuori at the Hotel Rantasipi from Jan. 10-15.

* * *

In Britain, the top albums in 1976 were the Swedish group Abba's "Greatest Hits," "Wings at the Speed of Sound" by Wings (ex-Beatle Paul McCartney's group) and "A Night on the Town" by Rod Stewart. Top album artists were Abba, Rod Stewart and Demis Roussos.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

— 1976-'77 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
36¾	31¾	ACF Ind 1.80	8	25	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
4⅝	1⅞	AJ Indust	8	22	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	17⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	10	280	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
17⅜	12¾	APL Corp 1	5	24	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
60⅝	44⅜	ARASv 1.20	13	54	49¾	49	49¼	+ ¼
33	12⅜	ASA Ltd .80		73	21¾	21	21	— ¼
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	6	33	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
55⅛	35¾	AbbtLab 1	16	82	48⅛	47¼	47¾	+ ⅝
10¼	8¼	AcmeCiv .50	16	46	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13	9⅛	AdmEx .91e		28	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
5¾	3½	AdmsMills	8	7	4½	4½	4½	
1.49e	7¾	Addrssg .10e	20	357	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
36¼	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	9	1501	32¾	32	32⅜	— ⅛
53⅞	36½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	49½	48	49½	— ½
11⅜	4⅜	Aguirre Co	14	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17	9¾	Ahmans .22	6	351	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
.67e	2½	Aileen Inc	73	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
39¾	29¾	AirProd .20	14	1394	33¾	33	33⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	12	14	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	17¼	Aircoinc 1.15	7	61	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
25¾	19¾	Akzona 1.20	13	41	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	6	4	16½	16⅜	16½	
110⅝	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z100	103¼	103	103¼	+ 1¼
81½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z200	91½	91¼	91½	+ ¼
17½	11⅛	AlaskIn .60e	6	170	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	7	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	AlbertoC .36	17	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
23½	17⅜	Albertsn .72	10	10	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	19¾	AlcanAlu .40	52	180	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	AlcoStd .80e	6	66	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
28	18¼	AlconLb .28	18	34	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Alexdrs .36e	8	404	8½	7½	8	+ ½
13¾	7½	AllegCp .75e	15	35	13	12⅝	13	
45¼	26½	AlliLud 1.92	6	537	36½	36	36	— ⅛
25⅝	24⅜	AlliLud wi		3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
45½	33⅝	AlliLud pf 3		2	41½	41½	41½	
22⅝	16¾	AlligPw 1.68	8	67	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	13	23	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
44⅞	33¾	AlldCh 1.80	10	849	42	40	42	+ 2
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMint .64	7	7	12½	12½	12½	
15¼	12¼	AlldProd .60	22	11	11	11	11	
59¼	49¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	49	49½	45	45	
6	2⅛	AlldSupmkt		6	19	3¼	3¼	
30	17⅜	AllisChal .90	6	105	26¾	25¾	26	— ⅛
9¾	6¼	AlltRaut .60	9	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	6½	AlphaPrt .25e	6	8	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	18	447	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅜
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	7	23	35½	35	35½	
49¾	47	Amax 1.75	14	123	57½	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	52½	Amax pfB 3		3	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	AMBAC	7	20	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
21¼	16¼	Amerce 1.20	9	1133	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	16⅜	AHess .40		32¼	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
75	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		139	74½	73¾	74	— ⅛
21¾	13½	AAirFlt .56	9	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Am AirIn	6	388	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	Amcord	5	82	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	11¾	AmBaker	1	5	12	12	12	— ⅛
46	39½	ABrnds 2.80	10	82	45¼	45⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
40¾	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	295	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	AmBldM .50	7	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
39½	30⅜	AmCan 2.40	8	130	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	21	ACan pf 1.75		53	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
2	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	12½	AmCred .52e	6	69	17	16⅝	16⅞	
1.49e	7¾	AdAdrssg 1.50	10	296	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
11	7⅜	AmDistNt	12	10	10½	10½	10½	
36¼	19¾	ADistTel .84	12	4	26¼	26¼	26¾	
8¼	4¾	AmDualVt			7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14½	12½	ADul pf .84a	10	20	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	AmElPw 2.16	10	528	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	AFamily .32	7	83	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅜	AmFinSys		2998	11¾	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	AmFinSys pf		16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
25⅜	22⅝	AGFBd 1.96e		23	25⅛	24⅞	25	
18⅜	15	AGenCv 1.32		23	18	17⅞	18	
20⅞	12⅛	AmGnins .68	8	58	20	19⅞	20	
19	13	AmHoist .80	5	136	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	
37⅜	29½	AmHome 1.80	18	582	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
37¾	28⅛	AmHosp .40	18	192	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Am Invest 2.20	32	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅜	A Medicl .24	10	92	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
10⅞	5¾	A Medkp .10	6	238	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Am Motors	6	306	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
44⅜	32⅜	ANatR 2.64	9	7	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	AmSeat .40	7	14	10	10	10	
17	8⅛	AShip .37r	7	485	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
30⅛	14⅜	AmStnd 1.30	7	205	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
84	54½	A Stnd pf 4.75		205	82	81	81	— 1⅜
8¼	4	AmSterl .20	12	160	7	6⅞	7	
33½	28¾	AmStrs 1.90	6	17	32⅝	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅛
64¾	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	534	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	55	AmT&Tpf 4		108	66⅛	66	66⅛	
52¾	43¾	ATT pfB3.74		1128	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
51⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74			51	51	51	
14⅝	9⅜	AMetMkt .70	6	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅝	Ameron 1	7	10	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
12	5⅞	AmesD .16e	5	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¼	Ametek 1.40	10	39	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	13	AmfacInc 1	8	40	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	26	AMPInc .61	24	247	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	9½	Ampco .60	9	2	13	13	13	
9¾	7¼	Ampex Corp	10	186	8½	8¼	8⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Amrep Corp		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	19	Amstar 1.35	5	121	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
54¾	34	Amsted	9	36	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
8	4½	Amtel .36	9	36	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
31⅜	17¾	Anacond .60	123	20	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
33¾	22⅜	AnchrH 1.40	6	29	30⅜	30	30⅜	
50⅜	35¾	AndCly 2	9	3	47¾	46	47¾	+ ⅛
24	23⅜	AndClay wi		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Angelica .16	9	75	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Anixter .28	8	58	8	8¼	8⅛	
7	½	AnsulCo .52t		210	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
34½	23⅜	Apache .50b	7	147	35¼	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Apco Oil		123	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Apco Corp		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	Applid Mag 11		8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	17	ArcataN .68	8	894	19¾	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
	¾	ArchDan .20	8	22	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2	2⅛	Arctic Entr		29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20	15	Arister		141	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
15	10¾	ArizPSV 1.48	9		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
36	18⅜	ArlPpf 10.70		240	11¾	11¼	11¼	
14⅜	6	ArlBest .44b	15	295	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
30¼	21½	ArlLGs 1.80	9	134	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Arlen RltyD		46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	⅝	Armada Cp	9	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
35½	25¾	Armco 2.20		319	31⅝	30	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	27	Armn pf 2.10		21	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	23⅜	ArmnRck 1	12	188	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	15	ArmRu .85	4	11	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
19⅜	16⅜	AroCorp 1b	7	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Arvin .52e	5	20	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	25¼	ArvinIn pf 2		25	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
20	13¾	Asarco .80	15	177	17	16⅞	17	
34⅜	19⅝	AshOil 1.20	7	6	34⅜	32⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
49	27½	AshOil pf 2.50			67½	67½	67½	
49	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	11	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
1.40e	8¾	Athlone .60		55	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	Atico Mtg		32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅜	17⅛	AtlCYEl 1.62	8	8	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
83½	64	AtlCE pf5.87		663	67⅜	66¾	66⅞	+ ⅛
69½	49¾	AtlRich 1.40	11	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
197	137	AtlRch pf 3		190	192½	190½	190½	— 3½
75	54¾	AtlRc pf 2.80		39	71	70¾	70¾	
20⅜	16⅝	AtlasCp .20	13	61	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	25	Auto Data .24	21	48	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	AutmnInd .24	6	2	8¾	8½	8½	
16⅞	4½	Avco Corp		729	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	½	AvcoCp wt		155	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
42⅞	18⅜	AvcoCp pf		17	43⅞	43	43¾	+ 1
29⅛	17½	Averyint .24	21	7	21⅞	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
13⅜	7½	Avis Inc .16a	7	121	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
20⅝	10¼	AvnetInc .60	7	416	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
50⅛	32¾	AvonPd 2	17	486	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛

B

4	1⅝	BTMfg .20e	5	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	18¾	BabckWR 1.20	8	329	36	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	4¾	Bache .40e	6	38	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
12⅛	7⅜	Bakerin .36	9	519	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
55	40⅛	BakrInfl .42	12	122	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	BaldDH .68	7	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	BallCp	6	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
25¾	16⅜	BalHNW .92e	20	403	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22¼	BaltGE 2.08	9	451	27¼	27	27	
57	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z140	57¼	57	57	
16⅜	12¾	BanCa .80	14	117	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
32	26½	Bandag .50	11	56	17	16⅞	17	
12	4½	Bangr Punt	4	159	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+ 1
15¾	9	BankP pf 1.25		5	15	15	15	— ⅛
21⅝	12½	BanksPr pf	2	7	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
14⅜	11¾	BkofVa .88	7	28	15½	15¼	15¼	
24⅛	19⅛	BankAm .80	12	632	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅝	BankTr 3	9	517	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
29½	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		4	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
36½	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		47	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅛	BarnsGp .60	9	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
30	22⅜	BatesMf .80	22	4	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	25	Bausch .60	10	46	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
43⅜	33	BaxtTrv .24	23	301	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	8	7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	BaykCig .24		424	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32	17	Bearing .50	12	4	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	13	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
143	77¼	BeatFd pf 7		8	138	138	138	
28⅜	22¾	Beckman 1	17	29	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	32¼	BectDick .40	16	37	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	14	BeechA	7	8	16⅜	16	16⅛	
17⅞	7⅜	Beker .28		74	9	8⅞	9	
26⅜	13⅜	BelcoP .70e	8	336	27⅜	25⅝	27½	+ 2
27¼	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
10¼	7	BeldnHe .34b	7	18	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
25½	15	BellHow .84	7	7	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
52½	44½	BellCo 3.52	7	8	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅜	Bemis 1.20	9	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
45	43⅜	Bendix 2		72	43	42¾	43	
27⅝	17⅜	BenfCp 1.60	6	112	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
61	46½	Benef pf 4.30		10	60	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
121¼	85½	Benef pf 5.50		z100	117	117	117	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	BenStd Mtg		5	2	1⅞	2	
2¼	1⅜	Bengt B .07e	7	44	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Berkey Pho		151	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
34½	13⅜	Best Prod	12	71	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
46	33	BethSt 2	8	616	39½	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅝	BigThree .40	19	76	34½	33⅝	34	
28¾	15¾	BlackDr .40	19	327	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
13	5	BlairJn .64	6	88	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	BllcsLau 1.08	6	15	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	BlackHR 1	14	215	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	257	28⅛	27	28⅛	+ ⅜
4	3⅜	Bluebird .05e	8	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅜	2⅜	Bobbie Brks		16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1a	11	497	45¼	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	22½	BoiseCas .80	11	781	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
20	17½	BkMnth 1.20	8	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
34	26	Borden 1.40	10	288	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
31⅜	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	61	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Bormans		49	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27½	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	10	21	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅜	BostEpf 1.17		27	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅞	BostSf 1.44		43	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¾	BranFtf .24	10	140	11	10⅞	10⅞	
39	15¼	BraunCF .60	8	272	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	24½	Brig Str .92	15	18	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
63¾	61¼	BrisMy 1.80	14	355	68⅛	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
30½	39¼	BristM pf 2		1	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
14½	9½	BritPet .32e	36	1053	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.40	7	77	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
20⅜	16⅛	BkIUG 1.72	8	30	20½	20¼	20⅜	
27½	25⅜	BkIUG pf2.47		19	27¾	27¾	27¾	
9½	5¾	BwnShrp .20		5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	BrownC .72e	5	65	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
26	18⅜	BwnGp 1.40	8	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	BrwnFer .40	11	212	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
18	3411	Brunswk .50	8	298	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	11	BrushW 1	8	15	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	14	165	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
21¾	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	92	21⅜	21	21¼	
58½	49	BuddCo pf 5		z20	60	60	60	+ 2½
6⅝	5	BudCa pf .60	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	Budgind .10r	7	x26	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
26⅞	20½	BuffFo 1.40a	9	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Bulova		3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
13½	10¾	BundyCp .80	7	30	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅝	BankHI 1.84		36	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	

— 1976-'77 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
16⅛	11¾	BunkerR pfl.50		7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		15	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
34	23⅜	Burlind 1.40	8	129	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	6	141	43¼	42½	43	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	12	15	29	28½	29⅜	— ⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs .68	20	552	89¾	87⅝	87¾	— ¼
30¼	16⅜	ButlerC Oil	8	124	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛

C

61	46¼	CBS 2	11	325	57¼	57	57⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	CCI Corp		188	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	CIMNI Gp		26	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	CIRIT Inv		202	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
40⅜	28⅜	CITFin 2.40	8	454	40	39¾	39¾	
1¾	7-16	CL Assets		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	4½	CL Asst pfl.16k		2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	CLCAm .24	5	40	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20	8	CMIInv Cp 21		34	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	5⅜	CNA Fin 1	10	252	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		55	12⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	11	CNAI 1.08a		36	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
49⅜	40½	CPC Int 2.20	9	27	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	7	28	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
4½	1¼	CalCab For		33	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	18⅜	CalgaC 1.40	8	169	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Caesars Wrl		12	4⅛	4	4	
52	25¼	Chemtn 1.50	7	17	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
44	30½	ChmNY 2.88	7	523	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
32½	25¼	Chas Vy 1.36	7	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
30	22⅜	ChesePn .76	15	570	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	24	Chessie 2.02	7	68	36½	39	39½	+ ⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		85	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	ChiMilw pf		4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
25¾	24¾	ChiPneuT	216	165	30¼	30¼	29½	— ⅜
4⅜	2	ChicFull		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅜	4¼	Chris Craft	8	132	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
15¾	9¼	Chromal .84	7	39	15¾	15¾	15¾	
6⅝	3⅜	Chromal pf 5		2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20⅜	12⅝	Chrysler .60e	6	1204	20¼	19¾	20	
32½	22½	ChurChk .60b	14	190	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
24½	16⅛	CinBell 1.60	9	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
23½	17	CinGE 1.44	16	44	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
50⅜	50	CinG pf 4.75		z200	50½	50	50	— ⅛
107½	97	CinG pf 9.30		z100	106	106	106	— 1
107¾	98	CinG pf 9.28		z160	107	106	107	— 1½
11¾	8¾	CinG pf 9.52		z60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
36

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1977

ndustry Airs Development Plan for U.K.

nti-Inflation Drive een Economic Key

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—he Confederation of British Industry outlined today its proposals r organizing a national recovery. he plan is designed to reduce flation from the current level about 15 per cent to a rate 5 per cent by mid-1978 and to ovide over half a million new bs.

The program, offered as an ternative to the policies of the bour government, calls for a form of the pay system to ovide for noninflationary colective bargaining from August, 78. This to be preceded by a ird phase of the voluntary pay licy, a phase that would begin xt August. It would allow for y increases within the inflation rget and at the same time ward ability and effort "if poble," the confederation said.

The plan asks cuts in governent spending of another £900 illion in 1978-79 and a further t of £3 billion, at 1975-76 prices, the following year.

Tax Shifts, Cuts

The plan also calls for an anouncement by the government of intention to reduce the burden taxes by 5 per cent of gross mestic product (GDP) over a riod of less than five years, uivalent to a cut of about £5 llion a year. The CBI indicat- that a start should be made the spring budget with a ogressive reduction of income x at all levels.

Within the period of the recovr program, it suggests, the top te of income tax should be cut om 83 to 80 per cent, reducns should be made to lessn e tax burden on low-income orkers, adjustments made in the x brackets and a clear comtment made to indexing tax hedules to adjust for inflation.

Plans for a wealth tax should dropped at least until there s been a thorough independnt review of the whole taxation stem, the confederation said.

The CBI wants the governent to abolish dividend controls d asks that any flexibility in e next stage of the incomes olicy be used to increase and ward efficiency.

"Efficiency must be increased allow us to be fully competitive world markets and make the ound strong," the CBI said. "To is end, government, manageent and unions must act to oduce inflation, enhance profitbility, encourage exports and rovide incentives. Management ust increase the amount and uality of investment in new ant and machinery, new prodcts and product development."

'Real Profitability'

But to finance this investment, e government and unions must ccept that real profitability eeds to be at least doubled by 79 and that price controls, hich limit profits, mean fewer bs, the CBI asserted. It also emanded that unions drop pracces which add to operating sts.

The confederation's program ates: "If by the end of next ar, we could increase our share world exports of manufactured oods by 1 per cent—from 9 per nt to 10 per cent, where it ood only four years ago—this ould be worth over £2.5 billion d some 400,000 new jobs. Imroving our competitiveness so hat we substituted .5 per cent our imports of manufactur1 goods with home production ould mean another 150,000 jobs."

In a foreword to the proposals, BI's president, Lord Watkinson, id that well over 2,000 busiessmen and professional mangers took part in discussions culinating in the "Program for Acon '77."

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks Italy were closed Thursday r the Epiphany holiday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM's Market Share Climbs

General Motors captured a record share of the U.S. car market in 1976, with nearly 56 of every 100 new U.S.-built cars sold carrying the name of a GM division. GM produced 4.8 million of the 8,606,573 U.S. cars sold last year —a 55.8-per-cent share, the first crack above the 55-per-cent level and up sharply from a 53.2-per-cent share in 1975. Including imports in the total, GM's share of the market rose to 48 from 43 per cent in 1975. Chrysler's share went up from 14.1 in 1975 to 15.1 per cent. Ford declined nearly two points to 26.2 per cent and AMC fell from 4.6 to 2.9 per cent. Analysts attribute GM's gain, in part, to a four-week strike against Ford last fall. Importers did not fare as well last year as in 1975. Their share of the total U.S. market dropped to just under 15 per cent from 18.5 per cent a year earlier, with sales of just under 1.5 million cars. For the second year in a row, Toyota was the No. 1 selling import, followed by Datsun. Toyota's sales rose 22 per cent to 346,835 units. Volkswagen, in third place, said its sales for calendar 1976 declined 24.7 per cent to 201,670.

National Semiconductor Cautious

National Semiconductor Corp., which previously said it expected to report higher earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31, now says that exceeding last year's total earnings "will be a challenge" unless the overall economy shows a significant upturn. The company reports that profits in the second quarter declined to 26 cents a share from 43 cents a year earlier. It blames the decline on a "less than satisfactory performance" by its consumer products division. The company says it expects second-half results to show a continuing improvement. Many analysts, who have been revising their estimates downward in the past couple of months, were expecting a second-quarter net around 30 cents a share. Analysts also have been cutting their estimates for the year and caution that total 1977 profits could fall below last year's $1.44 per share.

Fruehauf Eyes Koehring

Fruehauf is engaged in "preliminary discussions" on the possibility of acquiring Koehring Co. Under the proposed terms, Koehring shareholders would receive 0.715 share of Fruehauf common for each share of Koehring common—a transaction worth about $57 million. Shareholders of Koehring convertible preferred stock would exchange their holdings for a new issue of Fruehauf convertible preferred. Fruehauf makes truck-trailers and containers. Koehring manufactures construction and industrial machinery. The completion of the acquisition is subject to further review of the operations of the two companies and approval of a definitive agreement by the directors and shareholders of both companies.

Lafarge Expects Higher Profits

The Lafarge group, which includes one of France's major cement producers, expects 1976 net earnings to rise between 20 and 25 per cent over the consolidated net profit of 131 million francs (about $26 million) posted for 1975. The group says turnover during 1976 totaled about 5.8 billion francs, up from 5.3 billion in 1975 although the tonnage of cement it delivered last year was about the same as a year earlier.

U.S. Financial Institutions' Rivalry

Banks' Private Placements Are Disputed

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A lengthy cat-and-mouse game between the country's largest banks and their federal regulators suddenly threatens to become a fierce scrap over the banks' rights to what is for them relatively new, unguarded territory.

At issue is the largely unpublicized but lucrative process of raising money for corporations by arranging for the private sale of their securities to large institutional investors. The middlemen, at least until recently, have always been Wall Street's investment bankers and brokers.

Not surprisingly, this private-placement business—estimated at some $10 billion a year—has attracted the major commercial banks and they have carved out an important position in it over the last few years, a position well worth protecting.

In doing so, however, they appear to have moved into a sort of legal twilight zone, relying on the absence of specific statutory prohibitions and on two letter-rulings by the controller of the currency.

This scrap, of course, is part of a running battle between the brokers and the commercial bankers, with the government acting as arbiter.

The private-placement question has heated up in the last several days as bankers learned of a Federal Reserve decision that seems to signal an intention to deny them a role in this market.

The Fed took a definite public position for the first time on the question in denying an application by a small foreign bank to retain an interest in a Houston-based broker that specializes in private placements of stocks and bonds.

The decision, made Dec. 17, involves a request by First Arabian Corp., a Paris-based entity that holds a 24-per-cent interest in Edward Bates & Sons (Holdings) Ltd. of London, which in turn owns 52 per cent of Edward Bates & Sons North America Ltd., the Texas firm.

The Fed ruled that, if First Arabian became a bank holding company through its acquisition of 77 per cent of Detroit's Bank of the Commonwealth, it would have to divest itself within two years of its interest exceeding 5 per cent in Bates Holdings.

The Fed declared that U.S. policy, expressed in the Glass-Steagall Act, is to separate commercial banking from investment banking and that Bates North America's private placement activities "infringe upon the area of investment banking to such an extent that it must be considered to be engaged in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities."

The Securities Industry Association, the trade group representing Wall Street houses, is overjoyed with the Fed's decision, which it regards as the agency's general policy statement on the subject.

In New York, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., which does a substantial business advising companies on placements, said simply it was "studying what the implications might be."

The Fed's ruling came three days before Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, asked it to look into possible conflict-of-interest and anti-competitive implications of banks' placement activity.

He said the growing practice needed to be studied and quantified so legislation to resolve the issue, also proposed by former Controller James E. Smith, could be considered this year.

"The practice raises questions, for instance, as to whether a bank might make a placement for a corporation to which a bank also lends money, in order to project an existing loan," Rep. Reuss said. He added that a bank's ability to offer a loan-placement package might give it an unfair advantage over investment bankers.

Whether the Fed's ruling proves definitive or not, bankers have good reason to be worried about the placement question. They previously were thrown out of the mutual fund business when the courts upheld securities industry objections. They have also run into some opposition in Congress and at the Securities and Exchange Commission over dividend-reinvestment and stock-purchase plans.

Brokers Seek Trust Accounts

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Several U.S. securities firms are attempting to nip a bit of the business of their arch-rivals, commercial banks.

"Some securities firms are very anxious to get into the banking business," Ernest Kohn, deputy superintendent of the New York Banking Department, told a recent lawyers' association meeting. They are not seeking full-fledged banking powers, only the right to handle trust accounts for individuals and corporations.

The department is studying the question and, Mr. Kohn said, "it isn't entirely clear where the public interest lies."

Existing Role

The bank regulator did not identify the firms. However, industry sources said one is Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith. A spokesman for the big securities firm said, "We explore a lot of things without necessarily going into them."

Securities firms already act as investment advisers and manage the accounts of individuals, corporations and employee benefit plans. But to do a business as a trustee, a legal fiduciary who takes title to property subject to an obligation to manage it for beneficiaries, approval by bank regulatory authorities generally is required.

According to Mr. Kohn, the securities firms desire this designation because they could then tell potential customers they are chartered and supervised by the state's Banking Department. In general, the state will not consider applications for trust company powers unless the company intends to do a full banking business, with one exception.

The exception involves limited-purpose trust companies, chartered to do a simple "paper-moving" business of holding and transferring securities. The new proposals would open this door a little further, Mr. Kohn said. They would permit a wider range of securities activities so that the firms could take fiduciary responsibility for personal and corporate trusts.

The argument being forwarded by the securities firms is that many banks do not want to handle smaller personal and corporate trusts because they are uneconomic.

However, Mr. Kohn said the commercial banks "have strongly expressed their opposition" to the expansion of securities firms' powers on grounds that there is no need for this.

NYSE Gains Diminished in Profit-Taking

Dow Industrials Rise 1.83 After Peak of 8

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (IHT).—The New York Stock Exchange today rolled up a broad gain through midafternoon, but later surrendered part of it to profit-taking.

Helping boost prices initially were bargain hunting following three days of market declines and optimistic comments from economists on the business outlook.

In a published report, the economists said they believed the nation's economic pause is now ending and that growth in 1977 may be somewhat stronger than they had first anticipated.

Most analysts said the market was ripe for an upturn in view of the big drop earlier in the week. "The list simply was oversold on a short-term basis after three big down days," said one analyst, "and, as often happens, it encouraged bargain hunters."

D-J Advance

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 1.83 at 979.89. At its best level, the index was up more than 8 points.

The index had fallen nearly 27 points during the first three trading days of the week. The average was erratic all day today, and gave ground steadily in the final minutes under renewed selling pressure.

Issues in the broader market put on a much stronger show, closing with advances outnumbering declines by about 950 to 540. The day's volume totaled 23.92 million shares, compared with 25 million shares yesterday.

Harman International rose 4 1/4 to 28 3/4. The firm said it is seeking a merger.

Citicorp Advances

Koehring Co. climbed 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Koehring and Fruehauf Corp. said they are discussing a possible merger. Fruehauf's stock edged up 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Other gainers included Pillsbury, 1 3/4 to 43 1/2, and Ford Motor, 1 to 59 3/4.

Heavily traded Citicorp gained 7/8 to 33 1/2 on 360,000 NYSE shares.

But National Semiconductor, which reported lower earnings, dropped 1 1/4 to 25 5/8. The firm's earnings also were below estimates of some industry analysts.

Other soft spots included Burroughs, down 2 to 86 3/4, and Texas Instruments, off 1 to 97 1/4.

Amex Prices Higher

On the American Stock Exchange prices moved higher.

The Amex index rose 0.68 to 110.34, and advances led declines 420 to 245. Turnover amounted to 2.88 million shares, compared with 2.92 million yesterday.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gainers topping losers, 264 to 198. Volume approximated 93,810 contracts, compared with 104,984 contracts yesterday.

Dutch Cut Bank Rate

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Dutch central bank cut its discount rate today to 5 from 6 per cent, effective tomorrow.

Carter Pressed to Boost Stimulus

As Way to Insure Economy's Gains

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The recent advance of several important economic indicators has convinced many private economists that the so-called pause in the nation's economic recovery from the deepest recession since World War II is now ending and that growth this year may be somewhat stronger than they had expected.

However, the signs of improvement have not noticeably blunted the pressure on President-elect Jimmy Carter and the new Congress to adopt more stimulative measures in the weeks ahead. In addition to pressure from economists at home, it is coming from such international groups as the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and U.S. allies in Western Europe.

Those favoring further stimulus argue that, with inflation still relatively low in the United States, the new President and Congress can afford to do more to reduce domestic unemployment and sustain the growth of world trade, which is in danger of falling below last year's levels.

2 Conservatives' Views

In particular, two prominent conservative economists, each of whom served as chairman of former President Richard Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, now believe that additional stimulus may be needed, despite the healthier tone of recent statistics.

Paul McCracken feels that the danger of the U.S. economy's "slipping into another downturn is now definitely receding." But he still wants a tax cut of "at least $15 billion and preferably $20 billion to $25 billion." This would "spur domestic consumption and investment and help the international economy," he said in a telephone interview.

His successor, Herbert Stein, said he felt that President-elect Carter should "wait a bit longer before making up his mind about further stimulus." But unless the outlook for capital spending improves sharply and retail sales for December prove very strong, Mr. Stein said, he favors "a $15-billion to $20-billion expansionary package."

On the Democratic side, Walter Heller, who served as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, continues to advocate a $20-billion program that he believes would raise the economy's growth rate to 5 per cent from 4 per cent this year.

Also in a telephone interview Leon Keyserling, who was chief economic adviser to President Harry Truman, said he was "still urging the Carter team" to opt for a $25-billion to $30-billion stimulus to strengthen what he termed "an inadequate upturn."

Meanwhile, the OECD has warned—in its Dec. 29 forecast—that the growth of world trade might slow from about 12 per cent in 1976 to around 6 per cent in 1977 unless the stronger countries followed more expansionary policies.

It specifically cited the United States, West Germany and Japan as being countries with a responsibility for insuring "appropriate growth" in their economies to sustain world trade and prevent a retreat into protectionism.

In Washington, European diplomats continue to urge more expansionary policies on the Carter administration and Congress as being in the collective interest of the West.

The principal evidence of the improving tone of the economy lies in recent signs of an upturn in industrial production, strengthening consumer demand, slowing inflation and a rise in the much-watched index of leading indicators, which is intended to chart the economy's future behavior.

Computer Brains Shrink but Gain Power

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A new phase has begun in the continuous technical revolution that has been driving down the size and cost of electronic devices, particularly computer memories, and spreading their use ever more widely.

As happened twice before in the 1970s, the new phase involves further miniaturization of the semiconductor memory units—whose circuitry is embedded in flat "chips" of silicon—that are technological descendants of the transistor.

In 1971, a memory unit able to store 1,000 binary digits, or "bits," of information was introduced. In 1974, semiconductor manufacturers began converting extensively to 4,000-bit units that have become standard in the industry.

This year, such computer manufacturers as Siemens, Honeywell and Univac are planning to market equipment containing 16,000-bit memory chips.

A Fresh Chance

In the fast-paced history of the electronics industry, each new level of miniaturization has tended to clean the slate on which industry standings are written and give a fresh chance at leadership to smaller companies with a better idea.

This may happen with the 16,000-bit, or 16-K memory, sales of which may approach three million units and $50 million this year. A smaller semiconductor memory manufacturer, the Mostek Corp. of Carrollton, Texas, is credited with an early lead in designing and producing workable 16-Ks.

Of the two other manufacturers in the field, Texas Instruments of Dallas has adopted a design generally similar to Mostek's, and the Intel Corp. of Santa Clara, Calif., has acknowledged efforts to redesign its 16-K while retaining features slightly different from Mostek's.

All three manufacturers have standardized on a total of only 16 pins, or points of contact with the outside world, for bringing electronic signals into and out of the new memory units, the Mostek version of which measures 122 thousandths by 227 thousandths of an inch.

Market May Double

The number of pins is the same as was chosen by Mostek for its 4-K memories, which are thought to have captured about 30 per cent of last year's 4-K market of 25 million units selling at an average price of $5.

This year, according to industry observers, the market may double to 50 million units, but at an average price of only $3.30, or less than one-tenth of a cent per bit of storage capacity.

Mostek's share of the 4-K market is thought to be at least as large as that of Texas Instruments and Intel. Mostek's president, L.J. Sevin, said in a telephone interview that Mostek's production of 4-Ks had reached 750,000 a month.

Mr. Sevin said that "we were a little bit late to the 4-K party. Texas Instruments and Intel were earlier." And when Mostek announced a 16-pin version of its 4-K memory, instead of the 18-pin and 22-pin versions then favored, Mr. Sevin said, "Everybody laughed."

Despite "the market muscle we were facing" Mr. Sevin said, the 16-pin design won out, perhaps because "a good idea won't stay down."

Such a design eases the path of 16-K memories into the market. Computer manufacturers can design circuits for both 16-K and 4-K memories, using the smaller-capacity units if deliveries of the larger-capacity ones are delayed.

The more than 16,000 memory cells of the 16-K units are packed into an area of less than 28,000 square mils. The 4-K memories take up about 14,000 square mils or more than twice as much area per memory cell. A mil is one-thousandth of an inch.

Industrial Orders Stable, Bonn Says

BONN, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—New orders to West German manufacturers in November were unchanged from October after posting month-to-month drops in the three preceding months, figures released today by the Economics Ministry showed.

The preliminary seasonally-adjusted index of new orders was 155 on the 1970 index, unchanged from an upward-revised October figure and up 9.9 per cent from a year earlier.

The November index for new foreign orders was unchanged from October and up 16.3 per cent from a year earlier. The index for domestic orders at 142 was down marginally from 143 in October but up 8.4 per cent a year earlier. That marginal month-to-month decline was not big enough to pull down the overall index.

NYSE Allows Options

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange board approved in principle today the concept of options trading on the Big Board. The exchange said options trading is subject to development of a comprehensive plan and modernization of physical trading facilities. Sources said trading could begin late this year.

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse — JAN. 6, 1977 — (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 6	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.—'73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 250.50	306	317.50 - 305	4	4.9	42.63 - 89.14 - 83.90c	9,549	Special meeting Dec. 21 to ratify Elf-Antar facilities sharing accord.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 207.50	247.50	245 - 237	19a	4.4	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass.food	736 - 457	529	530 - 501	—	4.8	102 - 28.38 - —24.39c	2,372	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 140.50	175	177 - 170	11	6.3	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,866	Cie. Maritime Chargeurs Réunis sales 9 mos. '76 = 489 MF (same as '75).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 86.20	108	109.20 - 103.60	6	6.5	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,672	1st. 9 months '76 consolidated turnover = 3,700 MF (+ 19% vs. '75).
CREDIT COMM. FRANC.	Bank	161.50 - 95.10	100	102.20 - 99	6	7.0	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels and Antwerp Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUST. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	104.50	102 - 100	10	6.2	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	As of Nov. 3, '76, CIC Group's customer deposits totalled Fr. 41.4 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 56	69.50	69.10 - 63	10	7.9	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Deposits for the last 12-month period increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	173 - 82.40	94.80	95 - 92	10	8.4	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	3,684	1st. 9 months Co. turnover (ex-taxes) = 3,395 MF (+3% vs. '75). Export +16%.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 160.50	167.50	167.50 - 164.90	5	6.0	(non signific. - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10).
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	486.90 - 315	383.50	379 - 359	13	4.6	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,485	1st. semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 819,687,000 Fr. +30% vs. '75).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 155.50	169	169 - 167	6	3.0	— - — - 26.94c	2,523	Last 8 months consol. turnover for Cavenham Ltd. subsidiary, up 13.29%.
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 - 78.10	96	95.50 - 89.40	39	3.4	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	1st.sem. '76 consol. net profit = 65 MF compared with 19.4 MF for all '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	421 - 397	446.50	451.50 - 440	41	1.8	31.77 - — - 11.00c	3,157	'76 net dividend = Fr. 7.90 (vs. Fr. 7.20 in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	28.20 - 19.80	21.80	22.10 - 21.40	75	6.4	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	1976 results have registered a definite progress over 1975.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(in.)	88.10 - 66	74.60	74 - 72.40	7	8.0	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	68.4% of capital obtained in bid for Hauts Fourneaux de Chasse (Lyons).
PECHINEY-U.G.-KUHLM.	Chem.min.	119 - 65	82.20	82.80 - 78	—	6.1	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25,162	'76 group consol. results could record slight profit after '75 loss.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 188	235.90	234.40 - 229	4	4.2	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	7,518	Sept. 30 meeting approved merger, creating 1,832,304 new shares.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 64	89.70	89.30 - 82	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '76: oil tonnage refined (+4%); product sales (+5.6%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 520	625	624 - 619	20	2.4	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	Turnover March 1-Nov. 30, 1976, period = 1,760 MF (up 15%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 310	367.80	384 - 378	—	3.4	(not relevant)	22,572	Relinco now distributing 1 free share for 20 held.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1680	1915	1918 - 1890	37	1.2	4.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	266	April-Sept. '76 turnover = 190.55 MF vs. 136.82 MF in '75 (+39.27%).

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver

In the Matter of American Bank & Trust Company

NOTICE Pursuant to Section 620 of the New York Banking Law

WHEREAS, on September 15, 1976, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York took possession of the business and property of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, pursuant to Section 606 of the New York Banking Law, and appointed the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION as Receiver of the Bank, pursuant to Section 634 of the New York Banking Law, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the Bank.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated September 15, 1976, between the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver, and Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York, all demand, time and savings deposits at and to the extent shown on the books of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY at September 15, 1976, have been assumed by Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York and said assuming bank undertook to pay, perform, fulfill and discharge all such liabilities.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, with its main office at 645 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and branch offices in the counties of New York, Kings and Bronx, to present such claims to the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver, and make proper proof thereof, by filing a proof of claim, on the required form, with:

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
as Receiver of American Bank & Trust Company
P.O. Box 5032
F.D.R. Station
New York, New York 10022.

Copies of the required form of proof of claim can be obtained upon written request therefor sent to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, at the address specified above or, after November 15, 1976, at the office of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, 430 Park Avenue, New York, New York. All written requests for the form of proof of claim must be received no later than February 28, 1977.

All claims must be presented, and proof thereof made, no later than March 31, 1977. No claim presented after such date can be accepted. Failure to timely present a claim and make proof thereof may result in waiver of the claim and forfeiture of the right to assert same.

All persons having claims for priority of payment shall make demand in writing for priority in the proof of their claims. Failure to so demand shall be deemed a waiver and abandonment of any right to such priority or payment.

Dated: October 28, 1976.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
as Receiver of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
By: R. H. Hoffman, Liquidator-in-Charge.

on Page 8.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

(Continued from page 6.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	9	RyderSys .05e	8	145	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	2	SCA Svc	14	84	3	2⅞	3	
22⅞	11½	SCMCp .80	5	157	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
15½	8¼	SOSCon .40	8	8	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
59	35	Sabine 1	4	24	54	53½	54	
27⅞	26¾	Sabine wi		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
5¼	2⅛	Safedin .06e	10	241	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
50⅞	59½	Safeway 2.20	10	327	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	
15	8	SagaCp .28	9	60	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	12	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ½
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	13	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
41⅞	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	10	28	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¼
13⅞	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		24	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
50½	33⅞	StRegP 1.64	9	166	37⅞	37	37⅞	
9⅝	5¼	Salant .24b	6	11	7½	7⅜	7½	
19⅜	12¾	Sambos .48	10	514	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅛
15	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	7	386	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
11	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Sanders	13	174	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅜	SFeInd 2	8	555	38¼	37¾	38	+ ¼
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		10	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
46⅜	20⅞	SanFeInf .30	10	269	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅜
14	9⅜	SargtWel .50	7	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	SavA Stop	26	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	5⅞	SavOnDr .20	8	26	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	SavEIP .65e	6	97	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	12⅜	SavnEA 1.34		3	14½	14½	14½	
13⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—
19½	6⅞	SavinBM .10e	18	157	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ½
8⅛	3⅜	Saxon Ind	10	81	4⅜	4½	4¾	+ ¼
10⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
60¼	40	SchergPl 1	16	404	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅞
24	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	9	146	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
103	70	Schlumb 1.20	19	252	93⅝	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅜
65½	62¾	Schlumb wi		55	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
16⅜	11⅛	SCOAIn .80	5	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	21	15	6	5⅞	6	
29⅜	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	3	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ¼
23	13⅛	ScotFor .84	8	121	22¼	22	22¼	
24⅞	14¼	ScottPap .76	9	327	20⅝	20	20⅛	
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	13	35	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
23⅝	11¾	ScovillMfg 1.20		42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
55	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
7⅞	4¾	ScudDuoVt	15	112	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
9⅛	7⅞	Scudd pf.83e		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27½	18¾	SeaCont .25	7	87	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
34¾	20½	SeabCL 2	6	326	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅜	Seagram .80	9	23	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	2	7½	7¼	7½	
16¾	13⅞	SealPw .80	7	41	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
18	10¾	SearleG .52	9	492	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	17	526	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅝
8⅞	2⅜	Seatrain Lin	12	104	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .30	6	65	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
23⅜	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	6	96	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .20	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11½	Servomt .90	8	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Shakspre .40	6	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11¾	Shapell .10	7	27	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	41	9½	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	47⅜	ShellOil 3	8	64	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	22½	ShellT 1.01e	5	13	31⅞	31	31	
15⅛	10⅜	ShellrGl .60a	5	134	15	14½	15	+ ½
19½	15⅞	ShllGl pfl.40		8	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
54	39⅜	ShellGl pf 3		1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
43⅛	33¼	SherwW 2.20	12	7	39½	39⅜	39½	— ¼
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z370	70	69½	70	— ½
14⅛	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	92	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
27	15⅝	Signal 1.10	12	190	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅝
25	15	Signal pf 1		1	24	24	24	
60	34	Signal pf2.20		1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¾
42¾	32	Signode 1.20	12	20	39¾	39	39½	— ¼
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	8	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
24½	17⅝	Simm .88a	11	23	19	19	19	— ¼
23½	11⅞	SimpPat .50	15	318	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
26	8¾	Singer Co.10e		202	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
45⅜	24½	Singr pf 3.50		4	44	44	44	
28	19⅜	Skaggs .50	11	32	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	11	18	110	108½	109¾	+ 1⅜
17¾	7⅜	Skil Corp	9	44	12	11¾	11¾	
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	22	103	18	17½	17⅝	+ ½
18¾	8⅝	SmithAO .80	24	57	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
43⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	113	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ½
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	26	79⅛	78⅝	78¾	
19⅞	13	SmithTr .60	6	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
20	15⅝	Smucker .90	6	10	19	19	19	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅞	SolaBas .60	8	25	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta Int	20	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	SonyCp .02e	19	525	9	8⅞	9	
40¾	27⅜	SooLin 3e	5	3	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
19½	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	10	45	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
15	9⅝	Southdwn .60	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅜	9¼	SoestBK .40b	12	286	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	7	4	7¼	7	7	—
23⅛	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	7	275	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	SouthCo 1.46	10	3331	16⅝	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	31¾	SoInGE 2.52	8	8	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
58¼	46⅜	SoNRes 1.85	7	52	54⅛	53¾	54	+ ¼
39¼	32⅜	SoNwEnTl 3	9	16	38⅞	38⅛	38½	—
50⅜	43½	SoNE pf 3.82		1	50	50	50	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	207	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
62⅞	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	149	61⅜	61	61⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	5½	SouRy pf .50		53	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
63¼	51¾	SouRy pfA 3		10	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	34	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¼
27⅞	21	Southind .50b	73	56	27¾	27	27	
43⅛	34	SouRoyl .68	18	47	42¼	41⅜	42	
24⅛	17¾	SwtBksh 1	10	77	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	25	47	9¼	9⅛	9⅝	—
25¾	18¼	SwtPS pf8.50		5	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ¼
15⅝	11¼	SwPbSv 1.10	10	86	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
14¾	9⅜	SprinFd	6	9	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—
13⅝	6⅞	Sperton .40	7	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	
16½	10	SperryHpt 1	8	9	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
37½	31	SprryHpt 3		2	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
51	34⅜	SperryR .92	9	7413	40⅜	40	40⅛	+ ½
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	8	24	13⅛	13	13	
29⅞	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	16	202	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
38⅞	26¼	Squibb .96	12	258	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	—
31⅞	18⅝	StaleyMfg 1	6	20	21⅛	20	20	— 1
24¾	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		13	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝	—
40⅜	27	StBrand 1.28	12	198	30⅛	29¾	30	—
49⅜	34⅝	StBPaint .40	24	231	41¼	41	41¼	—
41⅞	29⅛	StdOiCl 2.20	8	635	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+
59⅝	40⅝	StOfInd 2.30	9	674	57⅞	[illegible]	57	+ ½
80¼	61⅞	StOfOh 1 .3622		209	75½	74½	75⅛	+ ½
9⅛	5⅞	StdPress .40		43	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .46	13	23	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
18⅞	9¼	Standex .80	4	9	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	a 9	4	32¼	32¼	32⅛	—
16½	6⅝	Stanray .80	13	38	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅝	Starrett 1.12	7	10	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+
12⅜	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
50¼	41½	StaufCh 2.44	10	128	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	—
9⅛	4⅞	Sterchi .48	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
21	15	SterDrug .70	11	529	16⅛	15⅞	16	—
6½	4⅝	SterlPre .03e	7	174	4⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+
16	8⅞	Sterndnt .40	10	31	11⅞	11	11⅞	
26⅝	17	StevenJ 1.20	5	45	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+
36¼	23⅜	StewWa 1.96	8	27	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	—
26⅞	18⅝	StokVC 1.20	15	285	23⅝	22	23⅛	+ 1¼
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z500	12⅛	12	12	—
15½	12	StonCon .56	5	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
21	13¼	StopShop 1	6	21	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	StorTec .47t	7	19	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
26¼	2⅝	StorerB 1	7	30	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
45½	36¼	SluWor 1.32	5	126	44¾	43⅞	44⅝	+ ⅞
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		7	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ½
102	64	StuWr pfB 5		2	96½	95¼	96½	+ ½
6⅛	3⅜	SuavSho .08e	5	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23	14⅜	SubPrG 1.08	9	37	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
28⅜	11¼	SunChm .40	8	4	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	
49	26⅞	SunCo 2	7	86	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ½
51	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		118	49	48⅝	47	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅝	Sunbm 1.08	10	21	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	9	28	35⅜	35	35	— ½
53	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		8	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
13⅛	9½	SunsMg	34	105	12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ½
24½	14⅞	SuperVa .66	11	67	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
241½	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	27	224½	223½	224½	+ 1½
7⅞	5⅛	SupmkG .30	6	42	7⅝	7½	7½	
18⅛	14½	Supm pf 1.30		12	18	18	18	
40¼	16	Superscpe	7	41	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4	Sutro Mtg		15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
19¼	10⅝	Swank 1a	7	87	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
22⅝	16¼	Sybron .84	9	25	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
7⅛	4¼	Systron		13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	74	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¾	TRE Corp	14	56	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	26⅝	TRWIn 1.40	10	216	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
86⅛	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		61	85⅞	84⅝	85⅞	+ 1⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		10	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ 1
32½	20¼	TaftBrd .80	8	10	30	30	30	
8	1⅞	Tacott Nat		20	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	Taley .60	5	106	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
12¼	8⅛	TaeyofB 1		27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅜	15½	TampE 1.12	9	530	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	26½	Tandy Corp	11	737	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ 1⅛
42⅞	37¾	Tandy wd		78	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
21⅛	11½	Tandycrft	7	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20	10	142	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
49⅝	18	Technicr .20	2 1	99	37½	36½	37⅛	+ 1⅛
7	4⅜	Technicolr		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅞	9	Technicon	13	41	12¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
68¼	44¼	Tektronx .30	18	127	66⅛	65¼	65⅝	— 1⅛
10⅜	5¼	Teecor .30	6	76	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	160	67⅛	66⅛	66¾	
11⅛	5⅜	Teaprmpt		100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Teex Cp	18	264	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
37⅜	26	Tennco 1.88	9	586	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
109⅝	97⅛	Tennc pf3.50		2	134	134	134	
18⅛	13¼	TesoroPet 1	8	372	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
31⅜	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		62	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	—
28⅜	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1675	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	34½	TexCom 1.10	11	72	37⅛	37	37	— ½
42⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	9	253	40⅛	39⅝	40	— ½
28⅞	24⅜	TxET pf 2.40		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
31⅛	27⅝	TxET pf 2.87		8	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
48	29	TexGsT 2	9	51	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅝
47⅜	28½	TxGs pf 1.50		4	46	46	46	— ⅝
16	11⅜	TexInd 1b	14	9	15	14⅞	15	
109⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1.32	25	242	98⅜	97¼	97¼	— 1
9⅝	5⅛	TexInt	14	314	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
28⅛	13¼	TexOGs .20	11	120	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
30⅞	17	TxPcLd .35e	19	7	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ¼
22¼	17	TexUtl 1.32	10	787	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
37⅜	27½	Texsgif 1.20	10	170	29½	29¼	29½	
9⅜	3	Texfi Ind		40	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	97	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
29⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		1	25	25	25	+ ¼
20⅜	10⅜	Thioko .84	7	119	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	19	6	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
13⅝	7⅜	Thomin .44	10	19	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .80	8	25	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅜	15⅝	TidwtMr .40	6	33	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
19½	10⅝	TigerInt .40	8	190	13⅛	12⅝	13	
39⅜	31½	TimeInc 1.75	13	98	36⅝	36¼	36⅞	+ ½
23⅜	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	101	22½	22¼	22¼	
59⅝	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	14	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	
16⅝	9½	Tish Rlty	52	83	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
6½	4⅜	TobinP .15e		5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
26⅛	22⅜	ToEdls 2.12	9	76	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
19¼	10	TonkaCp .48	4	26	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	3	7	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅞	Tracor .20	7	130	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
36⅞	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	61	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
37⅞	29	TranUn 1.76	11	37	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅝
15⅝	7½	TransW Air	27	219	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
17¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		2	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞	
14⅝	9¼	Transam .66	9	1866	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
106	65	Trans pf4.50		5	106	105	105	— 1
23¼	20⅝	TranInc 1.92		10	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
19½	8½	Transco .90	8	161	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .52	8	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
28⅝	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		12	26⅝	26	26	— ⅝
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	10	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	8	40	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
38½	25	Travirs 1.08	14	1248	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
44⅛	32½	Traver pf 2		120	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	16½	TriCon 1.56e		95	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
32¾	29¼	TriCn pf 2.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7¾	TrianInd		13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅞	6½	TriangPc .40e	22	92	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅞
28	15⅞	Trintyin .80	5	123	21	20⅜	20⅜	—
32	24¼	Tropican .30	20	50	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
15½	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	153	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	10	402	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
23⅝	16	TylerCorp .50	7	125	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ 1⅛

U-V

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	21⅝	UALInc .68		241	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
19	13½	UGICp 1.40	8	45	19	18	19	+ ⅜
30⅝	27	UGI pf 2.75		z300	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	9	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10	UOP .22e		90	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.50	4	38	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	8	15	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	6	11	11	11	
37	21⅛	UniLl 1.06e	6	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅝
50¼	39⅝	UnINV 2.86e	6	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ½
13⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	13	159	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
67⅜	58½	UCamp 1.60	13	91	64⅝	63¼	63¼	—
76¼	55⅝	UnCarb 2.50	9	1033	60	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Un Commrc		145	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	4⅞	Unicn. Corp	14	39	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
16½	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	204	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
51½	44	UnE pf 4.50		z50	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¾
90	76	UnE7lpf 8		1	90	90	90	
6	3⅜	Un Fidelty	8	5	5⅜	5⅝	5	+ ¼
59⅞	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	8	187	58⅝	57½	57⅞	
76⅝	52½	UOCa pf2.50		1	75	75	75	
102½	76	UPacCp 3.40	13	194	100½	99½	100⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	11-16	Uniona Inc		26	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Unlroya .50	190	190	9½	9⅜	9½	
84⅛	71	Uniryal pf 8		z330	84½	84	84½	
11¾	5⅛	Unit Brands	11	28	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
14⅝	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	UnitCp .87e		8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	14	UnEnRs 1.32	5	104	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
13⅛	5¾	UFinCal .24	6	57	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	7¼	Un Guarnty	15	36	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅜	Ulllum 2.44	10	29	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
25½	24	Ulllum pf2.20		z50	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
24⅛	9⅝	UnitInd .60b	8	26	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Unitin pf .42		22	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
7½	4⅛	UnitInm .10	7	31	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	9	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	9⅞	UnitMM .40		30	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	15⅝	Un Nuclr	12	153	36⅞	36	36⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	UnitPk Min	56	66	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅝	10⅜	UnitRefg .56	9	27	12¼	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.08e		23	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
55	32½	USFidG 2.64	12	217	54¾	54⅛	54½	+ ¼
24¾	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	123	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	9	113	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
8	3⅜	USInd .40	11	358	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	6	41	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	US RltyInv		58	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	189	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
57½	45⅝	US Steel 2.20	9	669	49¼	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	28	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
39⅜	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	487	38⅜	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
175¾	113½	UnTech pf 8		36	173½	171¼	173¼	+ 1
20⅛	14	UniTel 1.20	10	151	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅝	UniTel wt		26	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10	10	19	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
31¼	18½	UnLeaf 1.56	7	62	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
48¼	34⅝	Upjohn 1.08	15	224	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅝
18⅛	11⅝	USLIFE .40	7	188	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	27⅝	UtahPL 3.12	10	579	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	29⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
28¾	16⅝	VFCp 1.10	8	27	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	6	12	18	17¾	18	
9⅛	6	ValleyIn .40	8	156	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅞	12	Varian .26	12	687	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
13⅛	4⅞	Varo Inc.05e	4	231	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	Venice .20	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15	12½	VestSe 1.31e		7	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
31	16¼	Vetco .10e	9	317	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ½
11⅞	7½	Viacom Inf	11	111	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
8	3⅝	VictorCm .06e		19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	368	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
48½	39	VaEP pf4.12		z30	46½	45½	45½	+ ½
59½	49	VaEP pf 5		z160	59½	58½	59½	
101	83	VaEP pf8.84		z100	100½	100½	100½	— ½
108½	98	VaEP pf9.75		z20	108	108	108	+ ¾
31⅝	27½	VaEP pf2.90		26	31⅝	31⅝	31	— ⅛
89	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z400	88½	88	88	— ¼
82¼	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z300	82½	82½	82½	+ 1
85⅛	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z40	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅜	Vornado Inc	10	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅝	Vulcan Mtr.1	10	25	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ¼

W-X-Y-Z

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
53	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z10	52½	52½	52½	— ½
23	16¾	Wachova .50	11	301	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		162	4½	4¼	4⅜	
17⅞	11½	WalMart .10	14	36	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
17⅞	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	8	38	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
33¼	24	WlkrA 1.40a	9	7	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22½	11½	WallMu 1	8	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	28¾	WaltJim 1.20	9	64	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		14	40¾	40¾	40¾	
10⅜	5⅝	WardFd .47t		13	6	5⅞	6	
12½	5½	Warnaco		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27½	15	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	18	18	18	— ½
30⅞	16⅝	Warn 1.20	17	13	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
27	17½	WrnCom .60	8	113	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+ ¼
10½	6⅛	WrnerCo .60	8	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	15	318	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
22	18	WashGs 1.88	17	16	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
20¾	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	32	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅛
21¾	12¾	Washtt 1	6	38	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
26¼	19½	WasWat 1.76	8	16	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
13⅜	6¾	WasteM .10e	12	47	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	14	WatkinJ .32	14	25	23½	22½	22½	— 1
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20	14½	WayG pfl.60		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
18¾	13⅝	Wea pf 2.20k		3	16	16	16	
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	7	43	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	3⅞	WebbDel E	13	880	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ⅝
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	7	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	113	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	WellFM .54e	22	22	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z240	55½	55	55	
42⅝	33½	WtPtPep 2.40	8	39	40¾	40½	40½	
12⅜	8¾	WnAirL .40a	11	109	10	9⅞	9¾	— ¼
30⅜	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	9	137	30½	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	11¾	WnNorA .40b	5	16	14⅝	14½	14½	
15¾	6	WnPac Ind	7	105	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	4	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	WUnion 1.40	11	116	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
52⅝	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	52	51¾	52	+ ½
27½	25	WnUn pf2.56		16	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
19½	13	WestgEl .97	7	804	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z100	48	47½	48	+ 1½
32¼	24⅝	Wstvaco 1.10	9	77	31⅞	31	31¼	+ ¼
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
49⅜	37	Weyerhr .80	25	548	44⅝	43¾	44½	+ ⅜
66¾	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		74	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	WheelFr .60a	12	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
76½	62	WhelLE 5.75		z100	74	73	73	— 2
23⅞	16	WheelPit Stl	10	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
61	53	WhelPit pf 6		z100	61	60⅞	61	
51¾	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z30	51½	51½	51½	+ ¾
34¾	22	Whirlpol .80	13	170	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
27⅞	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	279	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
9⅛	3⅝	White Mot		311	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	4	22⅛	22	22	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	41	6⅛	6	6	
14⅞	9⅛	Wickes .18r	10	168	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	4	WiebdtSt .32	7	14	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
29	20	WilmsCos 1	10	418	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	WlshrO .12e	8	x37	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
46¼	36⅜	WinnDx 1.56	14	26	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—
9⅛	4⅞	Winnebaso	24	62	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	WinterJ .80a	7	15	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
32	28¼	WiscElPw 2	10	59	31½	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
106½	99	WisE pf 8.90		z50	106½	106½	106½	
20⅞	17	WisGas 1.70	15	47	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
30	25½	WisG pf 2.55		2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
22¾	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	10	38	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	10	54	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
30	20½	Witco 1.40	7	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10	WittrD .60	5	30	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	10¼	Wometco .48	8	28	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	46	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
22	15⅜	WoodPet .20	11	54	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	190	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	3⅜	WorldAir	27	15	4¾	4½	4⅝	
86½	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	9	72⅞	72	72½	— ⅛
17⅝	5	¾Wurlitzer .40	5	8	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
11½	6⅝	Wyleln .60	12	87	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅝	Wyly Corp		157	2	1⅞	2	
68⅝	48⅝	XeroxCp 1.20	13	570	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝	+ ½
17⅜	7½	Xtra Inc.08e	11	154	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind	9	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11½	ZaleCorp .88	7	75	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
16	10½	Zapata .30b	3	76	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
9½	5½	Zayre Corp	6	43	7⅝	7½	7½	
40¾	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	13	191	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	ZurnInd .48	10	62	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14½	7	AARCp .30	8	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	AAVCos .32	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
9⅛	6⅞	APS Inc .25	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	13	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
7⅜	⅝	ATI Inc		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .25e	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Acme Haml		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Action .24	4	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅞	ActionCp	11	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	23	533	15	14	15	+ 1
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9½	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Aeronca Inc		17	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	AffilCap .10e	4	9	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ¼
¾	1-16	AffilCap wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅛	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	6	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	8	5	5	5	
9¾	5¼	Alcolec .32e	6	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	9	109	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	AllanT .36e	4	15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		43	1⅜	1	1	
17¾	13⅝	Alld Thrm.88	6	9	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	8	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Altamil .10e	5	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
16-16	3-16	AltecCp wt		10	⅜	5-16	⅜	
7⅞	4	AltecCp pf		1	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	AlterFds .50	12	58	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
49	43½	Alcoa pf 3.75		124	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	AMAX wt		61	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Am Agronc		10	2	2	2	— ⅛
18½	15¼	AmBrd wt		53	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	AmBusP .26	10	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Am Fletch		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5-16	1-16	AmFltch wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅛	5½	AGenPd .34		8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	AmInt Pict	4	32	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
4½	2	Alsrael .11r	6	4	2½	2½	2½	
16⅝	7½	AMaizeA .40	5	21	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
15¾	7½	AMaizeB .40	5	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
51⅞	36	AmMt 2.60e	5	5	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	AmMot Inns	16	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—
34⅜	28¼	AmPetrol 2.20	8	4	34¾	34½	34⅜	+ ¼
9	4⅝	APrecs .28a	6	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	ASafE .11t	4	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅝	AmScIE .04e	17	14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	AmTec .15e	29	22	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	AmUtlS .82e		9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	9	AMIC Corp.05e	8	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	AngloC .13e	6	20	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
7⅜	3½	Anken .20	7	16	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅝	1½	Appld Data	8	82	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅝	ApldDev		76	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
24½	14	AultCa .30	12	5	17	17	17	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	13	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	ArzCol pf .48		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18½	5⅝	ArminCp .12	4	x11	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	22	68	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
6⅝	4	Arundel		6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	147	11½	11	11½	+ ½
12⅝	8⅝	AshlOC .20a	9	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Askin Svc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta .20e	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	⅜	Atco Ind		8	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
4⅞	3	AtlasCM B .08e	8	95	4	3⅞	4	
9⅞	6½	AtlasCp wt		6	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ½
15⅞	11⅞	Austral Oil	28	375	16¼	14⅞	16⅛	+ 1⅜
11⅛	5⅝	AutoTrn .70t		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	3	8	5½	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
44⅛	36⅝	AutoSw .86	12	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
4⅝	2	AVEMC .20	6	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅜
27½	17½	Avondal 1.20	10	29	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Aydin Cp	10	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

B

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅜	9-16	BRTRI .30e		28	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	6	BadgrMt .50	8	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
6⅛	4	BakerM .10e	7	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .24	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
18¼	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		7	18	17⅞	17⅞	
1¼	⅝	BangPun wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
11⅝	6¼	BanistrCH .20e	4	20	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .08	6	99	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3	1½	Barclay .04	15	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	BarcoCa .12	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	6⅝	Barnwl .15e	28	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
9¾	4½	BarryR .09e	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	BarryWr .44	8	34	11	10¾	11	+ ½
4¼	2⅝	BarthSp .20	11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1	Barwick ET		10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	2	Bellind .08A	5	73	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
2⅝	1½	BelscR .06t	6	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
⅞	⅛	BenStMg wt		20	¼	¼	¼	+3-32
6	2⅞	Benrus Crp	6	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
6	2⅝	Berg Ent	31	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17⅜	4⅝	Berg Bruns	10	45	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
29⅜	12	BrgB pf 1.15		4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
4	1⅜	BernzOma		1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
6¼	4	Bertea .14	9	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6¾	3	BervenC .06	91	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Beverly Ent		41	3	2⅞	3	
14⅞	9¼	BicPen .36	9	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BigDad	7	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
17¼	11	BlnkMf 1a	7	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	11¼	BlnnySm .80	6	25	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—
6⅞	4½	Blessng .30	6	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11	8½	Blount .30	6	23	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	BodinAp .40	20	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	183	49	22	21½	22	+ ¼
15⅝	9½	Bowne .30b	6	24	11	11	11	
14⅝	6⅝	BradfdN .20	10	23	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Branch .20	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	BrascanA 1	3	82	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
22	15	BraunEn .80	6	7	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Breeze Corp		3	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅝	BrewerC		19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	BroDart .10e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	BrooksP .40	6	17	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BrownCo wt		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	11¾	BrnFA .60	10	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅞	BrnFB .60	10	101	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
5⅛	4½	BrwnF pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	Buehler Cp	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Buellind .40b	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Burgess Ind	9	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	11¼	BurngFd .82e	5	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
12	8¾	BurnsInt .60	8	14	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	ButlerInt .50	5	20	10⅝	10	10¼	

C

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅝	8⅞	CKPet .20e	15	80	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
2⅛	1	CDI Corp		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	CMI Corp	7	49	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	CRSDes .15	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	6¼	CSECp .52	5	5	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅜
9	4⅛	Cabicom Gn	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	3	CagleA .15	3	4	3½	3½	3½	
14⅞	12⅝	Caldor	10	123	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Calcomp		31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3½	2½	CalLife	6	.57	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ½
16⅞	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	9	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Camco Inc		19	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
4 13-16	2 11-16	CaChbA .25e		29	3⅛	3 1-16	3⅛	+1-16
6⅝	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	12	133	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4 11-16	Cdn Homstd	16	12	6⅝	6¼	6½	
10½	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
6	3¼	CdnMarc .20	10	6	4	4	4	
13⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	13	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
17¼	9⅞	CdnOcci .50	7	16	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
48¼	36	Cdn SuprOil	10	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
3¼	¾	Capehart Cp		2	1⅞	1 ⅞	1⅞	
46⅝	17¼	Carbon .80a	16	163	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
8⅝	4⅝	Caressa .30	7	21	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40a	14	16	77	75¾	75¾—
15¼	11¼	CaroPlpl .1b	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—
60½	53	CaroPLpf 5		z200	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝—
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		39	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
18⅝	13½	CasFd 1.20a		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Castleton In	9	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	10	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	44	CenPLpf 4		z75	51	51	51
6⅝	4¼	CentSec .40e		19	6¼	6¼	6¼
13⅝	4	Cenvill .45e		62	13⅛	13	13⅛
23⅝	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		2	23¼	23¼	23¼
2⅝	1⅛	Certified Cp		16	1½	1½	1½
1⅜	⅜	Certron Cp		12	¾	¾	¾
2¾	1¼	Cetec Corp	9	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾
7	3½	Chartr Med	7	54	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Chem Exp	6	73	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
28¼	15⅞	ChlRivt 1.60a	9	9	28	27⅞	27⅞
12⅝	8¼	Chieftn Dev	12	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Child World	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3½	¼	Christiana .10e	6	158	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
11⅛	5¼	CircleK .60	9	150	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
9⅝	4⅝	Citaton .40b		3	9	8⅞	8⅞
10⅞	6¾	Clarkson .20	7	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
4⅝	3⅛	Clarostat	6	4	3½	3½	3½
11½	7	Clausins .64	8	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
9	4⅜	Clopay .17e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17¾	12½	Coachmn	7	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1⅝	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅝	2	Cohulnc .12t	18	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
19½	12⅝	Coleman .68	8	65	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
4⅞	2½	Colon Coml		32	3⅝	3½	3½
42¼	31¾	Cominco 2	13	3	36	36	36
13⅞	8⅝	ComAll .20a	7	5	10½	10⅝	10⅝
17	10⅝	ComMH .60b	10	4	12½	12½	12½
11	6⅝	CoPsycC .20e	7	14	10¼	10	10¼
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	25	19½	19⅛	19½
5¼	2½	Compac Cp	4	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3⅛	⅜	Comput Inv	2	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅝	6⅝	Conchem .50	5	2	10	10	10
10⅝	5⅝	Condec Crp	3	20	10⅝	10¼	10¼
4⅞	3⅜	Connlly Con	9	3	4⅝	4½	4½
11½	8½	Conrock .60	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
13⅝	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	179	10½	10⅛	10⅛
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	11	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝
9⅞	3½	Consyne Cp	13	25	9¼	9	9¼
1½	⅜	Cont Mater	12	33	1	15-16	15-16
1⅝	¼	ContTel wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25⅝	14½	CookInd .40	18	30	17⅝	17	17
15⅞	11⅛	CookPV .40a	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼
5½	2½	Cooper Jar.10e	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4¾	2¼	Cordon Intl	13	22	3¼	3¼	3¼
17⅞	9	Core Labs.10e	10	24	17⅝	17	17⅝
13⅝	10½	Corenco .80		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11¼	6⅞	Cornelius .40	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
27¾	9¼	CorrBlk 1.40	10	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
3⅝	⅜	Cogco Inc		4	2 ¾	2⅝	2⅝
19	13	CoxCbl Com	17	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
6⅛	3⅝	CramrE .13t	400	7	4	4	4
18¾	12	Crompton .50e	6	1	18¼	18¼	18¼
41⅜	30	CrossAT 1.20	13	30	39⅞	39½	39½
34⅝	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	17	31½	30¾	31¼
7⅛	5⅝	CrownCr	6	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
12⅝	5¼	CrutcR .36	19	433	13½	12½	13⅝
15⅛	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		83	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	27	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
13⅝	11⅞	CurticeB .80	5	1	13½	13½	13½
5⅝	1½	CurtisMat .15e	5	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝

D

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
4⅛	2⅝	DWG Cp .50t	4	179	4⅛	4	4⅛
8¼	3⅞	Damson Oil .23		106	7⅝	7½	7⅝
24¼	12⅜	Daniel .18b	9	23	24⅛	23¼	23⅝

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.61	.79¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*2.22	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.82
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	74-75	66-67
Lead, spot, lb.	28½-30	19
Copper elec., lb.	70⅞	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.4233	3.1491
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	.30	.38½-.39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.409	4.25
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.60	136.05
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	968.40	764.20

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES Jan. 6, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	7.43	7.65	7.43	7.56	7.49
May	7.95	8.15	7.95	8.07	7.98
Jul	8.35	8.46	8.35	8.35	8.34
Sep	8.53	8.65	8.53	8.55	8.53
Oct	8.60	8.73	8.60	8.65	8.60
Mar	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.04	9.03
May	9.14	9.23	9.13	9.13	9.13

Sales: 4,780
b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	145.50	146.00	142.80	145.85s	144.60
May	140.00	140.00	137.30	139.90s	138.50
Jul	134.70	134.00	132.25	134.45s	133.65
Sep	129.40	129.40	127.10	129.00s	128.40
Dec	117.25	117.40	115.50	116.95s	116.60

Sales: 1,387

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Jan	62.70	63.00	62.10	63.00s	62.50
Mar	63.10	63.80	62.80	63.80s	63.30
May	64.00	64.80	63.88	64.70s	64.20
Jul	64.80	65.60	64.60	65.60s	65.10
Sep	65.60	66.50	65.50	66.50s	66.00
Dec	66.80	67.60	66.60	67.50s	67.00
Jan	67.00	67.40	67.10	67.90s	67.40

Sales: estimated 3,348.
s-settling

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

Jan	38.60	38.75	38.50	38.65	38.60
Mar	39.10	39.10	38.80	38.80	39.00
May	40.00	40.10	38.80	38.80	40.10
Jul	41.00	41.00	40.85	41.00	41.10
Sep	42.55	42.55	42.25	b42.15	b42.45
Nov	43.60	43.90	43.60	b43.70	b45.00
Jan	45.35	45.35	45.35	b45.00	b45.50

Sales: 425.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	7.30	7.43	7.26	7.35	7.25
Apr	8.35	8.50	8.31	8.46	8.35
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	b9.97

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	10.05	10.14	9.91	10.04	9.87
Nov	5.38	5.44	5.38	5.44	5.44

Sales: 1,827

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	71.27	71.60	69.59	69.59	71.59
May	72.10	72.35	70.48	70.48	72.48
Jul	72.30	72.70	70.76	70.60	72.72
Oct	69.10	69.15	67.40	67.40	69.15
Dec	65.80	65.90	64.80	64.80	66.01
Mar	66.50	66.50	66.50	b66.50	66.20
May	—	—	—	b65.70	67.00

Sales: 6,450.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	441.50	441.50	440.00	442.20s	439.40
Feb	441.50	441.50	441.80	442.90s	440.30
Mar	444.00	444.80	441.60	444.70s	442.30
May	447.50	448.90	446.00	448.90s	446.50
Jul	452.50	453.20	450.20	453.10s	450.70
Sep	456.30	457.40	456.00	457.40s	455.00
Dec	463.80	464.10	462.00	464.50s	462.10
Jan	466.00	466.00	464.30	466.90s	464.50
Mar	470.50	471.00	468.80	471.50s	469.20
May	475.00	475.00	473.50	476.10s	473.80

Sales estimated: 8,500.
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jan	132.90	132.90	132.30	133.30s	132.90
Feb	133.30	133.70	132.80	133.60s	133.70
Apr	134.40	134.90	133.80	134.60s	134.20
Jun	135.30	135.80	135.00	135.70s	135.30
Aug	136.60	137.10	136.40	136.90s	136.50
Oct	137.70	138.20	137.60	138.20s	137.90
Dec	139.10	139.50	138.70	139.50s	139.10
Feb	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.80s	140.40
Apr	141.80	142.00	141.80	142.10s	141.70

Sales: estimated 3,552.

CHICAGO FUTURES Jan. 6, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.77	2.81¾	2.76¾	2.81¼	2.77½
May	2.83	2.86¾	2.82½	2.86½	2.83
Jul	2.87	2.91	2.87	2.91	2.87½
Sep	2.93¼	2.97	2.93¼	2.96¾	2.93¼
Dec	3.02¼	3.06½	3.02½	3.06½	3.02¾
Mar	—	—	—	3.14	3.10

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.59½	2.62	2.58¾	2.61	2.58Y
May	2.63¾	2.67¼	2.63¾	2.67	2.63¼
Jul	2.67¾	2.71½	2.67¾	2.71¼	2.68
Sep	2.66½	2.70½	2.66½	2.70¼	2.67
Dec	2.66	2.70	2.65¾	2.69¾	2.65¾
Mar	2.72	2.74¾	2.72	2.74¾	—

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	7.00	7.13½	7.00	7.11	7.02½
Mar	7.06	7.19½	7.06	7.17	7.07
May	7.05½	7.18½	7.05	7.17½	7.06½
Jul	7.00	7.14	6.99½	7.13	7.01
Aug	6.91	7.03	6.90	7.03	6.91
Sep	6.61½	6.73	6.61½	6.73	6.61
Nov	6.41	6.55	6.41	6.53½	6.41
Jan	6.47½	6.60	6.47½	6.60	6.45½
Mar	6.52	6.64	6.52	6.64	6.50½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jan	20.27	20.70	20.27	20.69	20.27
Mar	20.55	20.95	20.53	20.92	20.55
May	20.85	21.22	20.82	21.22	20.80
Jul	21.00	21.43	21.00	21.43	20.95
Aug	21.02	21.40	21.02	21.40	21.02
Sep	21.02	21.50	21.02	21.45	21.05
Oct	21.20	21.50	21.15	21.30	21.10
Dec	21.15	21.60	21.15	21.60	21.15
Jan	21.20	21.70	21.20	21.70	21.20
Mar	—	—	—	21.70	21.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jan	207.50	210.00	207.50	210.00	206.70
Mar	210.50	212.80	210.00	212.50	210.60
May	210.50	212.80	210.50	212.40	210.10
Jul	208.50	211.50	208.50	211.50	208.20
Aug	206.00	209.00	206.00	209.00	205.00
Sep	197.00	198.00	197.00	198.00	195.50
Oct	185.50	188.00	185.50	188.00	184.50
Dec	184.00	187.50	184.00	187.50	184.00
Jan	185.20	187.50	185.20	187.50	184.00
Mar	185.20	187.50	185.20	187.50	183.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	—	—	—	441.00	439.00
Feb	441.00	443.50	439.00	443.10	441.00
Apr	445.50	447.50	443.50	447.00	445.30
Jun	450.00	451.50	447.50	451.30	449.00
Aug	454.80	455.70	451.50	455.70	453.50
Oct	459.00	460.30	456.50	460.30	458.00
Dec	463.00	464.70	461.10	464.70	462.70
Feb	467.70	469.30	466.50	469.30	467.50
Apr	472.30	473.80	471.30	473.80	472.50
Jun	476.20	478.80	476.20	478.80	477.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	38.35	38.45	37.80	38.00	38.30
Apr	38.30	38.70	38.10	38.40	38.30
Jun	40.80	41.07	40.55	40.80	40.70
Aug	41.92	42.17	41.85	41.85	41.82
Oct	42.95	42.97	42.65	a42.80	b42.82
Dec	43.25	43.42	43.15	b43.32	43.25
Feb	43.75	43.75	43.35	43.50	b43.55

Sales: Feb 7007; April 4168; June 1458; Aug 376; Oct 42; Dec 28; Feb 13.
Open interest: Feb 20785; April 13792; June 6395; Aug 2817; Oct 694; Dec 350; Feb 82.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	37.55	37.75	36.80	36.85	37.10
Apr	34.35	34.65	34.00	34.35	34.00
Jun	37.10	37.25	36.75	36.95	36.90
Jul	37.70	38.05	37.55	a37.55	37.57
Aug	36.45	36.75	36.15	36.15	36.20
Oct	34.15	34.50	34.07	a34.10	34.02
Dec	34.85	35.15	34.82	a34.77	a34.62
Feb	36.70	36.35	35.55	a35.95	a35.45

Sales: Feb 2595; April 1450; June 264; July 135; Aug 38; Oct 27; Dec 21; Feb 10.
Open interest: Feb 5565; April 2967; June 1536; July 1092; Aug 856; Oct 492; Dec 209; Feb 31.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	62.60	62.90	62.35	62.75	62.95
Feb	54.95	55.75	54.95	a55.70	55.00
Mar	54.90	55.70	54.90	55.70	54.90
Apr	49.75	49.95	49.70	49.95	b49.55
May	46.75	47.15	46.75	47.15	46.55

Sales: Jan 142; Feb 102; March 21; April 6; May 4.
Open interest: Jan 663; Feb 620; March 220; April 105; May 71.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	56.85	57.20	54.75	54…
Mar	56.32	56.70	54.80	54…
May	57.00	57.30	55.30	55…
Jul	57.70	57.90	55.90	a55…
Aug	55.40	56.00	53.95	53…
Feb	59.80	60.30	59.00	a59…
Mar	59.80	60.00	58.60	a58…

Sales: Feb 3714; March 812; … July 90; Aug 28; Feb 9; March 1…
Open interest: Feb 4190; Marc… May 1717; July 980; Aug 514; … March 77.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Jan. 6, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Kresge SS	506,300	39	+ ⅛
Citicorp	454,100	33⅛	+ ⅞
Nat Semicn	360,200	25⅝	—1¼
Occiden Pet	315,800	25⅛	+ ⅜
CoastSt Gas	240,400	14	+ ⅜
Transam Co	201,500	14¼	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	198,300	27⅛	
AetnaLifeC	188,300	32⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	180,500	52⅝	— ⅞
Gen Motors	179,400	75½	— ⅞
IntTelTel	176,300	33⅞	
Mattel Inc	175,000	5⅛	+ ¼
Southern Co	174,100	16⅝	+ ⅛
GtAtlPac	170,100	12¼	— ⅜
Amer Hess	157,100	33⅜	— ¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.92	25.00
Advances	949	492
Declines	544	1046
Unchanged	465	397
Total issues	1958	1935
New 1976-77 highs	128	113
New 1976-77 lows		

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	980.14	989.03	974.07	979.89	+ 1.83
20 Trn	233.17	235.95	232.18	234.61	+ 1.40
15 Utl	107.65	108.35	107.07	107.75	+ 0.16
65 Stk	319.16	322.15	317.38	319.66	+ 0.91

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	117.56	115.93	116.59	+0.28
Utilities	54.13	53.52	53.84	+0.06
Finance	12.59	12.39	12.49	+0.06
Transportation	15.18	14.98	15.11	+0.05
Composite	105.86	104.40	105.02	+0.26

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.93	56.74	56.75	+0.14
Industrials	62.11	61.88	61.88	+0.16
Transportation	42.39	42.24	42.36	+0.17
Utilities	41.10	41.04	41.07	+0.10
Finance	58.50	58.27	58.39	+0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan 5	168,210	300,476	1,421
Jan. 4	172,046	325,968	1,200
Jan. 3	163,066	328,733	637
Dec. 31	131,426	316,937	564
Dec. 29	155,168	392,689	845

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	123,000	48⅝	+ ¾
Genl Explor	67,900	7⅝	+ ½
AdobeOil Gs	66,800	15⅝	+1⅛
Kewanee In	66,400	35⅞	+ ⅞
Crutchr Res	52,900	13	+ ⅝
Kaiser Ind	52,300	15⅛	+ ½
KirbyExp	46,600	27	+3⅛
Syntex Corp	43,400	22⅝	+ ¼
Champ Ho	43,200	3½	— ⅛
Austral Oil	41,000	16	+1

Approx final total 2,880,000
Stock sales year ago 2,645,450
Exchange Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
110.42	109.61	110.34	+0.68

London Metals Mar…

Jan. 6, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Pr… Bid
Copper wire bars: Spot	798 - 799	801
3 months	832 - 832.50	835.50
Cathodes: Spot	784.50 - 785.50	788
3 months	818 - 818.50	822
Tin: Spot	5,255 - 5,265	5,230
3 months	5,340 - 5,345	5,308
Lead: Spot	307.50 - 308.50	302
3 months	319.50 - 320	315.75
Zinc: Spot	395.50 - 396	399
3 months	413.50 - 414	416
Silver: spot	256.60 - 256.80	256.90
3 months	266.70 - 266.80	267

London Commoditi…

Jan. 6, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Pr…
SUGAR				
Mar	115.75	112.50	115 -115.20	115…
May	124.50	121.50	124 -124.25	123…
Aug	132.25	129.25	131.50-131.70	131…
Oct	136.50	133.25	135.30-135.75	136…
Dec	140.25	136.75	138.55-139	140…
Mar	142.75	140.25	142.25-142.75	142…
May	145	144	145.50-146	145
Lots: 4,507.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,985	1,950	1,954-1,955	1,967
May	1,922	1,893	1,894-1,895	1,904
Jul	1,864	1,837	1,835-1,837	1,847
Sep	1,793	1,765	1,766-1,769	1,780
Dec	1,655	1,642	1,635-1,640	1,643½
Mar	1,605	1,600	1,590-1,595	1,595
May	No trades		1,540-1,573	1,515
Lots: 4,113.				
COFFEE				
Jan	2,710	2,640	2,710-2,715	2,730
Mar	2,770	2,675	2,762-2,765	2,790
May	2,795	2,700	2,780-2,785	2,822
Jul	2,800	2,720	2,792-2,795	2,835
Sep	2,815	2,735	2,810-2,814	2,844
Nov	2,815	2,755	2,805-2,810	2,833
Jan	2,775	2,770	2,790-2,810	2,835
Lots: 7,591.				

Paris Commoditie…

Jan. 6, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Mar	1,085	1,056	1,084-1,085
May	1,100	1,061	1,096-1,100
Jul			1,100-1,120
Aug			1,125-1,135
Oct	1,120		1,132-1,143
Nov			1,140-1,160
Dec	1,195		— -1,200
Jan			— -1,210
Mar			— -1,220
Lots 284.			
COCOA			
Mar	1,695	1,660	1,673-1,674
May	1,680	1,660	1,660-1,669
Jul	1,640		— -1,660
Sep			1,635-1,640
Dec			1,347-1,380
Mar			— -1,370
Lots: 170.			

Thursday's New Highs and Lo…

NEW HIGHS—128

Acme Clev	Equit Gas	OhE 4…
Adams Exp	EvanPd pf1.40	OhE …
AMBAC Ind	Fed Mogul	OhPow…
AndrClay wi	Fed Signal	OhPw…
Apco Oil	FstNSt Bnc	OklaGP…
Autom Ind	Food Fair	PNBMR…
AvcoCp pf	Gemini Inc	PaPL…
BaltGE pfB	HanJhn Inv	PaPL…
Bang Punt	Harman Intl	PaPL…
Bang 1.25pf	Harrahs	PaPL…
BankTr NY	Helleman	Pennzl…
Belco Pet	Houd 2.25pf	PotEl…
Borden	ICinds pf	PotEl…
Borman	INA InvSec	PSInd…
BosE 1.46pf	Idaho Pw	PSInd…
Bwn Sharpe	IndM 7.76pf	PSEG…
BuddCo pf	Indiana Gas	PSEG…
Bunker Hill	IntT&T pfO	PSEG…
Bunker Hill	Ipco Hospit	PSEG…
Cl Rltyinv	KaisC 1.37pf	PSEG…
Canill Lt	Koehring	PSEG…
CIILt 4.50pf	Laman Sas	PSEG…
Chem NY	LincPlac Fd	RTE C…
CinG 9.52pf	MasMut Inv	Relian…
Collins Fd	McDonugh	RalGrp…
CmE 7.24pf	MGM	Reserve…
ConEd pfB	NatFuelGs	Safegrd…
ConFds pfA	NatDetroit	StPaul…
CnPw 4.52pf	NevPw 8pf	ScuddD…
Contill Cp	NevP 11.5pf	Shellr…
Conwood Cp	NEngPw pf	SperryR…
Cooper TR	NYS 8.80pf	Tishm…
Culbro Cp	Newhall Ld	Triang…
DetE 5.50pf	NIM 4.10pf	Tucson…
DetE 9.32pf	Nicor Inc	UnEl 4…
Dexter Cp	NSPw 8.80pf	UnEl 2…
DiGiorgio	NoSPw 7pf	VaEP 1…
DukeP pfH	Occiden Pet	VaEP 7…
Duq 4.15pf	OccidPet wt	WarnC…
Duq 2.75pf	Occi 2.16pf	Webb L…
EckerdNC	Occi 3.60pf	Wiebold…
Edison Bros	OccidP 4pf	Wisc G…
EmpDist El	OhE 4.40pf	

NEW LOWS—0

Inflation in Argentin…

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 6 (…) —Inflation in Argentina in … was a record 347.5 per cent … 12.7 per cent higher than in … the government reported tod…

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 6, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21015	Abitibi	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
100	Acklands	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1425	Agnico E	375	365	365	— 5
2400	Agra Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3958	Alta Gas A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
70	Alta Nat	$29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
60855	Alminex	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
50	Argus C pr	$12½	12½	12½	
3050	Atco A	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
7877	Bell Canad	$47¾	47½	47½	
1615	BP Can	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3825	Banister C	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17742	Bank N S	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
450	Baton B	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
7100	Beth Cop A	$12	11½	12	+ ½
7900	Block Bros	470	465	470	
6800	Bovis Cor	73	73	73	
3175	Bralor Res	320	310	320	+ 5
110	Bramalea	$5½	5½	5½	
32074	Brameda	170	150	170	+24
3675	Brenda M	$8	7½	8	+ ½
4260	Bridger	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
200	BCFP	$24½	24½	24½	
1810	BC Phone	$13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
1100	Brunswk	$5	485	485	—15
400	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	
125	Burns Fds	$10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
500	Cad Frv	$9	9	9	— ⅛
7515	Cal Pow A	$33½	33	33½	
2095	Camflo	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
400	Campau A	400	400	400	—10
3400	C Nor West	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
450	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
800	Can Perm	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
3200	Can Trust A	$20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3600	C Tung	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
100	C Cablesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1260	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3395	Cl Bk Com	$25	24½	25	
2259	Cdn Tire A	$42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
9766	C Ulties	$14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
234	Canbra	340	340	340	
210	Cassiar	$6	5¾	6	+ ¼
450	Celanese	330	325	330	+ 5
1500	Chieftan D	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
100	CHUM	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3470	C Holiday	405	395	395	— 5
800	Con Bldg	251	250	250	— 7
1400	Con Distrb	360	340	345	— 5
6720	Cons Gas	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
2540	Con Fardy	325	315	315	
200	Conwest	310	310	310	— 5
2904	Craigmt	$5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
300	Crush Intl	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
2200	Cyprus	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
232	Denison	$59½	59½	59½	
600	Dicknsn A	405	395	395	—25
1675	Dofasco A	$26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
700	Dom Store	$15	15	15	
600	Du Pont	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
700	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
100	East Mal	175	175	175	
1050	Electro A	385	370	370	—10
3113	Falcon C	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
582	Falcon	$34¼	34¼	34¼	
204	Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
100	Ford Cnda	$88	88	88	— 2
3200	Francana	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
125	Fraser A	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
100	Fruehauf	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
100	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
20700	Gnt Mascf	155	146	155	+ 9
4300	Gibraltar	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
100	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1210	GL Paper	$31	30¾	31	+ ¼
100	Gt W Life	$51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
428	Greyhnd	$16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
100	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2800	Hambro C	300	295	300	+ 5
500	H Group A	305	305	305	
100	Hard Crp A	480	480	480	— 5
1500	Hawker A	470	460	460	
209	Hayes D A	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	
1950	H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2750	IAC	$16	15⅞	16	
6430	Inter-City	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9	Int Mogul	246	246	246	—33
2480	Int Pipe A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
800	Inv Grp A	$7	6½	6½	— ½
137	Jannock	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4810	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
9100	Kaps Tran	80	80	80	— 2
608	Kelsey H	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
3500	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1100	Koffler A	5	495	5	+ 5
4777	Labatt A	$17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
260	Lacana	370	365	370	+10
20	LOnt Cem	330	330	330	—15
2044	LL Lac	135	130	130	— 5
2116	Lob Co A	300	300	300	—15
4000	Lob Co B	300	300	300	
700	Loeb M	295	290	295	+ 5
390	MB Ltd	$23⅛	23	23½	
100	Maigmi A	$13	13	13	+ ⅜
150	Mel Stor A	$9	9	9	— ¼
20844	Moore	$37¼	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
950	Murphy	$7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
500	Nabrs Dlg	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
100	Nat Trust	$15½	15½	15½	
2200	Neonex	197	197	197	
3101	Noranda A	$28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
4372	Norcen	$11½	11⅝	11½	
4500	NTecm B w	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
700	Nowsco W	$17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
100	OSF Ind	295	295	295	— 4
2500	Orchan A	222	220	220	— 1
2900	Oshawa A	385	375	375	—10
6500	Pamour A	305	295	295	—15
775	PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	
30	Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
200	Petrofina	$17	17	17	
1000	Pop Shops	455	445	455	
735	Pine Point	$30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ½
9705	Pitts C	$5	470	485	+25
300	Placer	$19½	19½	19½	
157	Redpath A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
2956	Reed Ostr A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	
700	Reichhold	$19½	19¼	19½	— ¾
850	Revnu Prp	68	68	68	
15115	Shell Can	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
5265	Sherritt A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
200	Siebens	$14⅝	14½	14½	
29860	Simpsons	$6⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5070	Simpson S	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3200	Southm A	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
150	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
10845	Stelco A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
100	Steep R	203	203	203	
375	Talcorp A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3200	Teck Cor A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
2120	Teck Cor B	468	450	450	—10
555	Tex Can	$25⅛	24½	24⅝	— 1
10150	Thom N A	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ½
1543	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ½
324	Tor Star B	$15½	15½	15½	
2600	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3000	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6042	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5401	Un Carbid	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
35850	UGas A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
600	Union Oil	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
624	U Siscoe	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
1000	Upp Can	107	107	107	+ 2
3900	Voyager P	$17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
500	Waldwd	$72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
666	Wstburne	$9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
100	West Mine	450	450	450	
200	Westnhse	$20½	20½	20½	
400	Weston	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
600	Woodwd A	$18	17⅝	17⅝	
4389	Yk Bear	365	365	360	— 5

Total sales 1,812,620 shares

European Gold Markets

Jan. 6, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	132.825	132.60	—0.45
Zurich	132.375	132.875	—1
Paris (12.5 kilo)	137.40	136.99	—1

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High 1977	Low 1977
Amsterdam	88.70	88.00	89.90	88.70
Brussels	105.39	104.54	105.59	104.34
Frankfurt	138.91	139.29	139.99	138.54
London 30	367.60	362.70	367.80	360.60
London 500	170.30	167.46	170.30	166.85
Milan	—	Closed	—	
Paris	102.80	102.10	102.10	98.90
Sydney	438.62	437.21	438.62	433.88
Tokyo (n)	378.38	382.53	384.14	378.38
Tokyo (o)	4930.77	4982.31	4998.85	4950.77
Zurich	307.40	308.50	310.00	308.10

(n) New (o) Old.
* New base Dec. 31, 1976, equals 100.

TECHNICAL OPTION FUND LTD. (BERMUDA)

Issued Price (Sept. 23, 1976): $10.00
Last Price (Dec. 31, 1976): $12.78

Board of Directors
TOFL
c/o Bank of Bermuda
Hamilton, Bermuda.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300	Algoma	$19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
550	Asbestos	$24	24	24	+ ½
2241	Bank Mont	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
2900	Basic Res	$8½	8½	8½	
4000	Can Cement	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
353	Con Bath	$28¼	28	28	+ ¼
450	Dom Text	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1200	Fncl Col	170	160	170	
250	Price Co.	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1082	Royal Bank	$25	24½	25	— ¼
2100	Zellers	325	315	325	

Total sales 277,459 shares.

Currency Rates

January 6, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4495	4.1790	104.19*	49.555*	27.97y	—	6.82*	98.85*	42.30*
Brussels (a)	35.96	61.34	15.29	7.2875	4.1155*	14.6705	—	14.65	6.204
Frankfurt	2.3500	4.0126	—	47.51*	2.686x	95.03*	6.535*	95.32*	40.51*
London (z)	1.7060	—	4.0155	8.453	1.492	4.1780	61.255	4.18875	9.8866
Milan				—	Closed	—			
Paris	4.9500	8.4385	210.400*	—	5.6625x	202.0*	13.7725*	201.450*	85.325*
Zurich	2.4482	4.1920	104.19*	49.83*	0.2797*	100.03*	6.82*	—	42.15*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.79625; Escudo: 31.98; Israeli £: 8.90; Peseta: 68.23; Schilling: 16.69; Sw. krona: 4.1285; Yen: 292.70; Norw. krone: 5.1660; Belgian financial franc: 36.875; Hong Kong $: 4.6605; Singapore $: unq.; Canadian $: 0.9970.

(a) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4¾	Datapnd .40	16	216	12¾	12½	12⅝+	¼
	5½	DayRlin .30e	15	12	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
	4¾	DeJurA .10e		6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
		Defiane Ind		7	11¾	11½	11¾	
	9⅛	DelLabs .30b	7	4	15¾	15½	15½—	¼
	7	DenTal Ez	9	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
	3⅛	DevCp Am	8	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	¼
	12⅜	DevonGrp	16	z100	26½	25¾	26½+	¼
	3¼	Diebold VC		11	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	3⅛	Digicon Inc		12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
	15½	DillardSt .40	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	11-16	Diodes Inc		2	1	1	1	
	1½	Diversey .58	7	1	33⅛	33½	33⅛—	⅛
	6¾	Dixilyn .40e	5	8	11	10¾	10⅞	
	32	Dome Petrl	8	15	39¾	39¼	39⅝+	⅛
	13⅝	Dorrfler .30	16	1	15¾	15½	15½	
	9½	Dorkney .24	4	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	8⅝	Doway .20e	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	
	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	4	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
	12½	DuplxP .80	6	5	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
	5⅝	DurTst .30b	5	10	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
	2½	Dynicin .06e	9	45	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
	3⅞	DynAmer	4	224	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
	6½	DynallEl	28	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
E								
	1¾	EAC In	6	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Eagle Cloth		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	13⅛	EarthRes 1	9	161	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞+	⅜
	3⅛	EazorE .24	4	3	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
	8	Ecodyne .10e	7	30	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
	1¼	Elmos Cp		42	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
	3⅜	ElsonM .40	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	4⅞	EarnhPh .28g	8	51	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	4⅞	ElcorCp .12	8	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
	1⅜	ElAudD .211	9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	6½	Electrog .30	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
	7½	ElecEng .28	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	12⅜	ElectrnicA 1	11	7	18¼	17⅞	18 +	¼
	4⅞	EnrgyRes	9	158	7	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
	6½	EnstEC .44	5	12	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
	1⅛	Era Ind	13	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
	4⅞	Esgey Mfg	6	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	4⅞	EsqRad .30e	3	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
	6⅝	EssexCh .32	5	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	1½	EtzLav	3	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
	7½	EvanAr .10r	10	118	13⅛	12½	13 +	⅜
F								
	7⅝	Fabien .40	28	2	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
	1⅞	Fairfld Nob		2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
	20⅛	FalconS .40	10	40	36⅛	35¾	36⅛+	⅜
	4½	FamDolr .16	7	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
	1⅜	Family Rec	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8¼	FamlyF .50e	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	1	Fash Fabric		17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	12	13	15⅛	14⅞	15	
	12½	FedMart .60	5	5	14	13¾	13¾	
	11	FedRlty 1.24	13	17	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
	4	Fed Resrces		45	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	8	Felmar .13e	38	100	18	17	17⅞+	1⅛
	1⅛	Fidelco Gth		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅛	FilmCp Am	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	5¼	Filmwy .88	8	244	9⅝	9⅜	9½+	⅛
	5½	FinGen .36b	6	22	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
	5⅞	FinGnA .36b		37	9	8¾	9 +	¼
	3⅜	FstHrt pf .55		30	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
	5⅞	FstSLSh .32	24	6	11	10⅞	11	
	2⅞	Fstmrk		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	9¾	FischrP .40	6	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
	13½	FitchbG 1.44	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
	2⅞	Flagstaff		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	4⅞	Flavorland	8	71	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
	8	FlightSf .08e	37	77	13¼	12⅞	13 +	⅜
	9-16	Flock Ind		1	13-16	13-16	13-16+	1-16
	1½	Fla Capital	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	2¾	FlaRck		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	1½	FlowGen	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9⅛	Flowers .54	6	178	16¾	16¼	16¾+	⅛
	13⅛	FlukeJ	10	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾+	⅛
	13¼	FlyDix Oil	8	396	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	Foodrm .40	5	10	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
	7⅞	Foodwys	8	26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
	7	FooteM .25e	11	9	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
	72¾	FordCan 5a	5	z320	88½	88	88	
	4	Forest City .35e	7	4	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
	2⅛	Forest Labs	6	17	3	3	3	
	8¼	FoxStaP .30	10	45	11¾	11	11	
	1⅛	Franklin RI		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	6⅞	FrankNu .36	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	10	Frantz .80e	6	2	18	17¾	18 +	¼
	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	84	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
	3½	Friedm .24b	6	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	1½	Friend Frst	11	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	6⅞	Frigitmp .58f	7	9	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	22	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
G								
	15-16	GIT Ind		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	2	GRICp		.56	3	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	¾	GTI Corp		22	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
	5⅛	Gabriel .48	5	15	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	7	5	4⅞	5	
11⅞	7	Garan .44a	6	17	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Garcia Corp		12	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	GatesLrjet	3	15	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
3⅛	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Genl Explor	11	568	7¾	7⅜	7⅝+	½
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	4	10	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅝	¾	Gen Recrat		10	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Genge Inc	7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	Gerber Sci	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
8⅞	3⅜	GiantYel	86	30	7	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
10	2½	Gladding Cp		9	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
5½	2½	Glasrock Pr		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38	26½	Glatfltr 1.80	6	8	37	36½	37	
6⅝	3⅜	GlenGer .16	6	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
13⅝	6¾	GlenDis .441	7	24	12⅞	12	12⅞+	¼
17⅛	15½	Globelnd .60a	5	2	17¾	17	17	
14½	8⅜	Glaucsir En	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	4⅞	GoldnW .36e	7	45	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
1⅛	½	Goldfield Cp		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅞	7⅝	Goodrich wt		14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	3⅛	GorInSt .10e	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅞	15	GormR .90e	8	2	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
9	5⅞	GrandAu .20	5	16	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
2⅞	6½	GrndCtl .30	6	4	8	8	8	
6⅛	7¾	GtAm Ind	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	GtBasin Pet	58	175	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
37⅞	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	14	33	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Greenman	3	45	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10⅞	6½	GrowC .32b	7	1	10	10	10	
7½	13-16	Gruen Ind	113	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40b	7	5	9	9	9 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Guilford .28	3	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
⅛	1-32	GulfMRlt wt		40	1-32	1-32	1-32	
34⅝	20⅞	GulfOilCan 1	8	4	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	
H								
34	6⅞	HallsMot .50	6	12	13⅞	13¼	13¼+	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	3	20	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
13	10⅞	Handird .40	5	16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	HanvrSq Rlt		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
27⅛	16	Harland .48a	10	31	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	HarHd Zdy		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	HartzM .22e	12	89	13	12½	13 +	⅜
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp	5	2	¾	¾	¾+	1-16
8⅛	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Hasting .40a	5	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3	HawaiA .10r	4	33	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
12	5	Health Chm	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	HealthM .30	5	38	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
3⅛	1⅝	Heinick .05e	9	4	2	2	2	
2¼	1	Helmn Mtg		63	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Highind Cap		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	
7⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	5	3	7	7	7	
13⅛	5½	Hipimic .20	11	4	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	20	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2	Holly Corp	8	79	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
34⅝	23⅝	HomeOA .75	8	2	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
26⅛	16⅝	HormelG 1.12	8	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		15	3-32	1-16	3-32+	1-32
14⅝	11¼	Hotelln 1.37e	15	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	HousRon .30	5	4	5	5	5	
7⅞	4	HouseVI .32	11	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	26	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
50⅛	32½	HouOilM .80	31	1058	48⅞	47½	48⅝+	⅞
22⅞	12⅞	HowelC .40e	9	4	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
7⅝	3⅞	Howell .15e	3	5	4⅝	4¼	4½—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.50	10	5	35	35	35 +	¼
5⅞	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	12	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
41⅞	31	HudBO 1.52	9	1	34	34	34 —	⅛
13⅝	4	Huffman .50	5	6	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
3⅞	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	
23⅞	16⅛	HuskyO .08	7	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3	Hycel Inc	17	19	3⅜	3½	3⅜—	⅛
I								
10¼	3⅝	ICMR		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	5	IMCMg .20	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4¼	2½	ISCFinl .30	28	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp		7	11-16	⅝	⅝	
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	6	5	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
26⅝	18⅞	ImpOilA .86	12	11	21¾	21½	21¾+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Inarco		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	8½	Incoterm A	12	7	13¼	13	13	
49	48	IndplPL pf 4		z10	50	50	50 +	1
2⅝	1	Inflight Svc		15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
2½	11-16	Instrum Sys		322	1⅝	1¼	1⅝—	⅛
24	7¼	InsSy pf .25e		17	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	½
3⅝	1⅛	Integrt Res	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Intrmedco	8	111	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝+	1⅛
19⅞	5⅞	IntlAlum .50	6	187	11	10⅞	11	
2⅝	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	125	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Intl Foodsvc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1½	InFunerals	6	17	2⅛	2½	2½	
13⅝	8	IntGenIn .70	4	5	13⅛	13	13 —	⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Int Proteins	8	183	5	4⅝	5 +	½
7⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	
4⅛	1½	Int Stretch		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
36	15⅛	IntSyCon .25	4	37	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
17⅛	9⅞	Interpool	10	77	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
14	5	Interway Cp	15	166	14½	13⅞	14¼+	⅛
2⅛	1	Investm Fla		20	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
18⅞	9⅛	InvDivers A.20e	5	16	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
4⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B.05e	5	31	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	InvestRlt Tr		43	5½	5	5½+	⅜
9⅝	6⅛	IroqBrd .20		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16	13⅝	IroqBrnd pf		3	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
6½	3⅞	Irvinlnd .16t	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		2	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
J - K								
11⅞	6¾	Jaclyn .40a	5	5	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
13	7⅝	Jacobs .70e	7	35	12⅝	11¾	12⅝+	⅝
10⅛	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12½	8⅝	Jeannet .20	7	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	11	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
20⅛	7⅝	JohnPd .36	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Juniper Pet	12	43	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	KTelin .45e	5	4	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
16⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	10	470	15⅞	15	15⅞+	½
8⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	54	54	54 +	1
7⅝	4½	KapokT .20t	9	30	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	½
5⅝	7¾	KayCp .07e	20	21	4½	4½	4½	
35½	12⅝	Kewanee .72	9	491	36⅜	35⅞	35½+	¾
9⅝	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	8	3	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	6⅝	KingRd .70e	11	6	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingslip .20	5	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
24⅛	8⅝	KirbyExp	11	394	27⅛	24	27⅝+	3½
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg	14	20	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29	13⅞	KnickToy .15	10	27	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅝
35⅛	18⅝	Kollmor .50	11	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
L								
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	3	3	3	3	
2¾	⅝	LTVCorp wt		35	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
4⅞	2⅝	LaBarge .06	13	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	5	LaPoint .20e	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	7	10	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
11½	6⅞	LafyRad .26	7	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
2¾	⅝	Lake Shore	4	13	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 3-16—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	Lanoco .08e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	6	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25	15	LeeEnir .32	13	7	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
14⅛	6⅝	LeighPr .60	6	1	13½	13½	13½	
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		15	2	2	2	
9	6½	Levittn .24	5	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	3	6	6	6	
10	4⅝	Liberty Fab	3	9	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Lincon Am	16	42	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11½	4	Loyds Elec	9	78	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	5	6	2⅛	2½	2½	
19⅛	13	Lohmn .80a	7	7	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		120	8¼	8	8¼+	⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Logicon	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .08e	5	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9	LaGenSv .80	7	44	20½	19¼	20½+	1⅛
27⅛	19⅞	LouisCo 1.32	7	5	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Lundy Elec		9	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
7¼	1	Lynch Corp	12	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
M								
3⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	25	14	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅝	MPO Video	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	10	44	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	ManhLfe .28	8	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	3⅝	MansiT .02r	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2	13-16	Marindua B		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	6	48	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Mareno Ind	3	9	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6	3⅝	Marshel Fd		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Marsha Ind	5	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Masnd .40a	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
39⅛	23⅝	Masneln .30	6	2	36½	36¼	36¼	
12⅛	4¼	MaterRe .28	9	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2½	McCulO	25	134	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	6⅞	McIntsh .70	9	75	22½	22¼	22½+	¼
4¼	1¼	McKeon Cn		15	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	7	11	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
3⅞	15-16	Medan Grp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Medenco .20	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8½	2⅞	Medfield Cp	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
20½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	9	21	19½	19⅝	19½—	⅛
17	7⅝	Megoinf .20	4	70	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
16	10½	MEMCo	1	6	13	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Molex .30	4	14	10½	10	10½	
3⅞	1⅝	Mich Gen	3	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
14½	9⅞	MichSugar 1	3	21	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	4	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
8	3½	MiddCo .10	9	3	5	5	5	
15⅝	9⅝	MidlGs .24b	5	15	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
23⅞	13¼	MierWo .40	9	58	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	MiRoy .25	8	22	15⅝	15¼	15½—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Mission IT		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
¼	1-64	Missionl wt		46	1-64	1-64	1-64	
32½	17¼	MoPfcR 1.30	6	5	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
45⅝	24⅝	MitchE	11	121	44⅝	43⅝	44¼+	⅝
8	3½	MiteCp .20	7	25	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		11	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
51	44	MonP pf4.40		z10	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
13½	8⅞	Moog .60	8	22	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅛	3½	MorrsSup M	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21½	14¼	MtVMl 1.20	12	2	16	16	16 +	⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	7	1½	1¼	1½+	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
N								
8⅝	3⅞	Napco .16	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	10	41	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅜
7⅞	5	NDistr .16	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	½	Natind wt		4	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		20	2	2	2	
12	6	Nat Parago .20	6	23	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	⅛
13	6⅝	Nat Patent	82	109	10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Nat Silver .15e	7	6	4	4	4 +	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Nat System	11	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3¼	1¼	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1⅞	Nelson LB	36	18	2⅛	2½	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	NestLM		2	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	10⅛	NHamp .40a	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1¼	½	New Idria .04e	5	22	1½	1	1	
28⅛	15⅝	NMex Ariz	50	2	26¼	26	26	
16⅛	9⅝	NProc .63e	9	24	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .68	13	29	16½	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	4	9¾	9½	9½	
24¼	14	Newcor 1b	5	1	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	NewparkRs	6	174	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
16¼	11⅝	NiagFSv .56	5	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Nolex Cp	47	34	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .84	12	m8	3	3	3	
14½	8	NorAmR .10	10	232	15¼	14¾	15¼+	⅜
9¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp		12	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	29	146	6	5⅝	6 +	⅜
12¼	8¼	NumacO Gs	19	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
O								
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .20	10	1	4	4	4	
13⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	4	2	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
46	20¼	OhioB 2a	5	2	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Oilalnd .20e	8	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
23⅝	14⅝	OnLine Sys	16	22	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
51	31	OOklep Cop	22	z550	37½	37	37½+	½
10½	4	OrioleHo		1	7	7	7 +	⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	19	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Outdr Sport .10e	11	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
12¼	6⅛	OvernDr .50	8	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	OzarkA .10e	6	62	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
P								
3½	1¼	P&F Indust		8	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
1¼	¼	PSAInc wt		13	¼	¼	¼	
18½	16½	PGE6pf 1.50		2	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
15½	12¾	PGE5pf 1.25		2	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
15⅝	12½	PGRd pf1.25		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		55	29½	29	29	
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		11	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
13¾	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	27½	27½	27½	
24½	20⅛	PGE8pf 2		14	24½	24	24½	
25½	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	23½	23½	23½	
26¼	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	26½	26½	26½—	⅛
25⅛	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.37		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
12	4⅞	PHoldg .16		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	12	19¾	19	19 —	⅛
33⅛	22¼	PallCorp .40	12	42	30	29½	30 +	⅜
7½	3⅝	Pandl Bradf	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5	3	Pantast .30	6	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅛	7⅝	ParkCh .48e	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26¼	18½	ParsonsR .80	6	81	22⅞	22	22⅞+	1
4⅝	2⅛	Pat Fashion	4	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
5	2¼	Patagonia		35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	PatoCG	3	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7	4½	Pemcor	5	5	6½	6½	6½	
2⅞	⅝	PennDix wt		56	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6⅞	PenEnM .60a	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	4	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9¼	PenRIE 1.15	8	10	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	7	1½	1½	1½	
16½	11	PepCom .60	4	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	PerinCp .30a	4	11	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PertecCmp	8	31	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
16⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis	19	23	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		9	3⅞	3	3⅞+	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		94	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .80	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6½	5⅞	PitWVa .56a	10	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24½	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	5	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
42½	26⅝	Pittway 1.20	12	30	40¼	39⅝	39⅝—	⅝
11½	6¼	PNT Ind		37	8¼	8	8 —	¼
26	15⅝	Plamrnc .12	13	18	23⅜	23½	23⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	7	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
14½	10	PneuSca .80	13	z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4½	1½	Poloron Pd		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .291	9	9	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11⅝	3½	Prairie Oil	16	13	10¼	10	10	
15½	10	PrattLmb 1	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
6⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	7	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26¼	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	13	18	24	23⅝	24 +	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	PresRealt B		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	10	49	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	⅛
12	8¼	PrpCT 1.20e	10	4	12	12	12	
2½	1½	PrdRIE .16		18	2	2	2 +	⅛
5	2¼	PrudBdg .24	6	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z50	52	52	52 —	¾
7½	2¼	Pulte Hmes	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd 1s	71	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
R								
8⅝	4⅝	RB Ind	7	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅝	RETInc Fd		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
44½	35¼	RET pf 4.38		5	44⅝	44½	44⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1¾	RHMed Svc	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5	RLC Corp .08e	5	18	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
17⅝	6⅞	RaganB .15e	6	23	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	26	13	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	52	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	RapdAm wt		20	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
4⅝	2⅞	Rath Pack		19	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
25	13⅝	RaymPr .40	21	1	21¼	21¼	21¼+	⅛
18	14¼	ReaiEsi 1.40	13	11	15¾	15½	15⅝—	⅛
11½	5½	RitincT .90e	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1½	⅝	RelGrp wt		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14⅝	11¼	RemAr .80e	7	19	14⅛	14	14¼	
2⅞	⅝	Rep Housng		14	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
1⅛	3-32	RepMtn wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
29¼	18⅞	RepNY .88	5	11	26½	26	26½+	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	ResrchCtl .08	13	94	19⅝	18⅝	19 +	⅝
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	7	5	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12⅝	2	ResrtsInt A	22	75	10⅝	9⅞	10 +	¼
22½	2⅝	ResrtsInt B	39	z50	18	18	18	
2½	⅛	Rex Noreco		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	RibletProd	11	69	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
7	4⅝ 3⅛	Richton .26e	3	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19	10½	Riley Co	6	142	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝+	1⅝
27¼	6½	RisdonM .40	10	200	20½	19¾	20	
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	10	9	5	5	5	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		12	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
5	3	Ruddick Cp .12e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	4½	Rudick pf.56		4	6½	6½	6½	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		17	1	⅞	1⅛+	⅛
10	7	Russell Cp .40	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	7	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	11	37	18½	18	18½+	⅜
S								
9	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12½	SGSe pf 1.70		4	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3	⅜	SMD Ind	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	7¼	STPCp .80	12	58	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
8½	3½	SaffranSy A	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Salem .891	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
10½	8½	SDieG pf .88		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
107⅛	88	SDao pf 9.84		z100	106	106	106 —	⅜
29⅛	26	SDao pf 2.68		12	29	28⅛	28⅞—	⅛
12¼	3½	SanFr RE	77	51	12½	12	12¼	
½	¼	SFRE wt		14	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	8	76	3½	3⅝	3½+	⅛
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z200	27	27	27 +	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	SaundrL .30	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	43	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Schenuit .60e	5	5	8⅝	8¾	8⅝—	⅛
8½	5¼	Schrader .30	8	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
21¼	10⅛	SciAtlanta	14	32	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .70	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5½	2	Sealectr Cp	19	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	11	10⅛	9¼	10⅛+	¼
2⅝	13-16	SecMtg Inv		17	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
5-16	3-32	SecMtin wt			7-32	5-32	7-32+	1-16
8½	4½	SelasCp .30	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6¼	3½	Servisco .30	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5	2½	Servo Corp	5	6	5	5	5	
4⅞	3⅝	ShaerS .15e	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	10⅝	SharonStl 1	6	1	12½	12½	12½	
12¼	7½	Shawin .50b	10	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	1½	Shelter Res		2	2½	2½	2½	
8½	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	36	257	28⅝	27½	28¼+	⅝
3⅝	1¼	Shopwell In	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	12½	Showbot 1	7	3	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
5½	⅝	ShulmTr En		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	¼
8¼	3½	Silo Inc	5	31	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅜
10½	6	Simkins .40	6	1	9	9	9	
13½	7⅞	SkyCity .20r	7	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4¼	1⅝	olltron		14	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
16½	6¼	Sonder Brdc .12e	5	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅞	12	Soundsn .10e	5	332	15	12⅞	13 +	⅜
12⅝	10⅝	SC4.0pf 1.02		7	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
14	11⅛	SC4.3pf 1.08		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15¼	12½	SC4.7pf 1.39		3	15¼	15⅝	15¼+	⅛
23	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z200	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		5	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
28⅛	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		3	27½	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
27	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		48	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅛
96	81⅝	SCE pf 7.58		29	95	95	95 +	⅛
103⅞	97⅝	SCE pf 8.70		1	103	103	103 +	½
24⅛	9	SwstAir .06e	6	38	24½	23⅝	24½+	⅞
5½	2⅝	SwIGFin .10	7	26	5½	5	5⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .111	12	1	2⅛	2⅝	2¼+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SpencrF .32	6	21	7	7	7	
7⅝	4⅝	Splentex .48	6	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8¼	4⅝	Statfld Lowd	5	5	6¼	6	6⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .15r	4	2	6⅛	6	6	
4⅝	2⅝	StdMetl .50t	12	7	3	3	3	
15⅝	9	StdMotA .48	6	27	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
10⅝	3½	StdPac Corp	5	124	9⅝	8¾	9	
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	1	23½	23½	23⅝—	⅛
27⅛	21¾	StdShrs .40r		1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	10¼	StarSup .36	4	5	12	12	12 +	⅛
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	7	11	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .24b	5	4	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19¼	12	StepnCh .60	6	14	17	17	17	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	13	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	6⅝	StrutW .30b	8	66	8⅝	8	8⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	SueAnn .24	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	5	7	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
18⅝	13¼	SunElec .48	9	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
10½	5⅝	Sonair .45e	6	13	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
17⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	46	247	17⅝	17½	17¾+	⅜
17⅝	8⅝	SupFdSv .32b	10	21	17	16⅝	17 +	⅜
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	3	2	3⅞	3T	3⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	5	24	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
36¼	20	Syntex .50	11	397	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅜
19⅝	12⅝	SyscoCp .28	7	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	System Eng	28	73	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
T								
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc	7	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
15⅝	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	19	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .16	4	26	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
19⅝	14¼	TelonR .20a	20	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8⅝	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18	8¼	Teleflex .32t	12	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
7⅛	2⅝	Tenna Corp	6	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Tenneco wt		39	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	20	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Tensor Cp	113	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	28	52	14¼	14	14 —	1
13½	9	TerraC .60a	6	27	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
58	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z50	57	57	57 —	1
7⅝	2⅝	Texstar .07e	7	253	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt	25	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3½	1⅝	ThrD Dpt	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9	5⅜	Thriftml A		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	2	Tidwell Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3	Timple Ind	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Tokheim .60	8	64	20	19	20 +	⅝
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z75	48⅞	48¼	48⅞+	¼
93	82	TolEd pf8.32		z2500	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝+	3⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGU .28	7	10	7⅝	7	7	
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	51	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Total pf .70		6	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		18	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
15¼	8⅝	TriStMtr .80	7	1	10½	10½	10½	
7⅝	3¼	Trico Ind .05e	7	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4¼	1½	TubosM .17e	2	2	2	2	2	
6⅝	3	Tuffco .20e	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
24	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	7	36	23	22¾	23 —	⅜
5⅝	3	TwinFair	6	21	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
U								
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	2	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1⅝	UNA Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVind wt		10	4¼	4⅛	4½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	16	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
5	2¼	Un Invest	27	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	9	10	10	10	10 —	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbestos	5	12	3 13-16	3 11-16	3¾	
1½	⅝	UnBrand wt		12	½	½	½	
2⅝	1	Unit Foods		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅝	½	UnNat Corp		34	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
4⅝	2	UNatCo pf		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	UPlace Dy		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5¼	USBan Trst		16	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
13⅛	8⅝	USFilltr .24	8	79	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	UnRltT .83e	14	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
⅛	1-16	UnRltT wt		113	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	175	17	3⅝	3⅜	3½+	⅛
15⅛	7	USRbR 1a	8	6	15⅛	15	15 —	⅜
3¼	2	UnivCig .05	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	6¼	UnivRs .08e	15	131	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	½
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	5	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
V								
9⅝	6⅛	ValleySt .42t	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		3	2½	2⅝	2½	
10⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .44	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	5	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	7	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	⅞	Vertipl Inc	14	31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Viatech Inc		11	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
2¼	½	Viking Genl		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	Vol Mer	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .72a	56	5	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
W								
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10		62	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
21¼	15½	WUlinc .80	7	38	19⅝	19¼	19¼+	⅛
11½	3⅝	Wabash .25e	7	20	11⅝	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Wacknht .40	7	49	7⅛	7	7	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2¼	Wainoco Oil	17	99	7⅝	6⅞	7 —	⅛
24⅛	14⅝	WelcoN .50b	7	8	22¼	22	22¼+	½
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .30e	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	12	27	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	10	17	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25⅛	21¼	WasPstB .36	11	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.76	15	11	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅜
6	2⅝	Watsco .20	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6¼	3¼	Wellco .25	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7¼	WestChP .40	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Westats Ptl	30	26	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
9⅝	6	Whipony .60	10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3¼	1⅝	Whitenal Cp	6	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		4	½	½	½	
3⅞	1⅝	Wichita Ind	8	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	6½	Wmhous .36	8	11	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
4¼	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
11	7¼	Winklmn .40	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	5½	Worcest Ctl	23	20	7½	7¼	7½+	⅜
1¼	⅝	Wright Har	10	5	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	6	16	10½	10⅝	10½	
12	9½	WymBn .56	9	25	12¾	12½	12¾+	¼
X								
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	12	117	17⅛	16⅝	16¾+	1
Z								
8¾	7⅝	ZeroCo .28	6	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	8	7½	7¼	7½+	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

NrgKomBk 7½-87	98½	99½	Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Norpipe 8¾-86	103½	104½	Cont Tel 5½-88	87½	89½
NorskHydr 9¾-85	105⅝	106¼	Cr. Suisse 4⅞-91	102	103
NorthAMR 7⅞-79	103½	104½	Cumm In 6⅝-86	100½	102½
Norway 9-80	105½	106½	Dart Ind 4¾-87	88	90
Norway 8¾-81	104¾	105¾	East Kodak 4½-88	103	105
Occidental 9¾-87	105½	106½	Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Ontario 9-83	106½	107½	Fairchild 5½-91	99	100
Oslo 9-88	103½	104½	Firestone 5-88	88	90
Pac Light 9¼-81	106½	108	Ford 6-86	101	103
Penwalt 8-87	101	102	Ford 5-88	93	95
QuebProv 8¾-83	102¾	103½	Gen Elec 4¼-87	88½	90½
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103¾	Gen Food 4½-82	91½	93½
QuebProv 7½-88	94½	95½	Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Ralston 7½-87	101	102	Gillette 4¾-87	79½	81½
ReadBates 9½-81	103	104	Gould 5-87	113½	115½
Sandvik 9½-86	102½	103½	Gulf West 5-88	95	97
S.A.S. 8-85	99	100	Honeywell 6-86	87	89
Seagram 9-83	105½	106½	I.S.E. 6¼-89	92	94
SFE 9-83	102½	103½	ITT 4¾-87	81	83
Shell 8-86	102⅝	103¼	Komatsu 7¼-90	104½	106
Shell 7½-87	101¾	102⅝	Matsushita 6⅞-90	124½	126½
SNCF 9¾-81	105	106	Mitsui 7¼-90	107	108½
St Ind 8⅞-80	106	107	McDerm 4¾-87	129	131
St Ind 8½-88	102⅝	103⅝	Morgan JP 4¾-87	108½	110½
S Handels 9¾-86	104	105	Nabisco 5⅛-88	103½	105½
Tenneco 7½-79	103	104	Owensill 4½-87	115	117
Tenneco 7¾-87	100⅝	101⅝	Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Textron 7¾-87	100½	101½	Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94½	96½
Transocean 8-86	104	105	R.C.A. 5-88	81	83
Transocean 7½-87	102	103	Revlon 4⅞-83	124½	126½
Union Oil 7-79	102⅝	103⅝	Revlon 4⅞-87	110½	112½
Union Oil 7½-87	101½	102½	Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Utah 8-87	103⅝	104⅝	Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80½	82½
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾	Texaco 4½-88	81	83
			UBS 5-81	109¾	110¾
			UnCarb 4¾-82	105½	107½
			WarnLam 4½-87	85	87
			WarnLam 4¼-88	77½	79½
			Xerox 5-88	81	83

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84	86
Ashland 5-88	93	95
Beatrice 6¼-91	119½	121½
Beatrice 4½-92	101	103
Borden 6½-91	116	118
Borden 5-92	105	107
BroadHal 4½-87	79	81
Carnation 4-88	88½	90½
Chevron 5-88	125	127
Chrysler 4¾-88	68½	70½

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	103.05	95.07	107.88
Previous	103.04	94.96	109.84

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	4-4½	⅝-⅞	15-17
1 M.	4⅞-4⅞	4⅛-4⅞	⅞-1⅛	16⅝-17
3 M.	4⅞-5⅛	4⅜-4⅞	1⅛-1⅝	15⅝-15⅞
6 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅝-4⅞	1⅝-2⅛	14⅝-15
1 Y.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅝-4⅞	2⅝-3⅛	14¼-14⅝

Tokyo Exchange

December 4, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	360	Matsu E Wks	721
Canon	592	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	128
Dai Nip Print	620	Mitsubi Corp	488
Fuji Bank	287	Mitsui Co	470
Fuji Photo	846	Mitsukoshi	481
Hitachi	245	Nippon Elec	296
Honda Motor	740	Sharp	434
C Itoh	315	Shiseido	1,400
Japan Air Lines	2,400	Sony Corp	2,630
Kansai El Pwr.	700	Sumitomo Bank	292
Kao Soap	809	Taisho Marine	379
Kirin Brewery	431	Takeda	253
Komatsu	329	Teijin	130
Kubota	361	Tokio Marine	527
Matsu Ind	730	Toray	135
		Toyota	1,150

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.90
Albert Heijn	80.30
Algembank	313.50
Amrobank	72.50
A'dam Rub	55.30
Fokker	28.50
Heineken	126.10
H.V.A.	55.50
Holl-Am-H	96
Hoogovens	35.50
K.L.M.	90
Nat Nederl	91.40
Pakhoed	74.80
Phillips	27.30
Robeco	185
Rolinco	136.50
Royal Dutch	129
Unilever	122.20
Van Ommer	173
VerMach	73

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
Brux-Lamb	1,770
Cock Ougree	628
Electrobel	5,760
GB-Inno-BM	1,765
Hoboken	3,145
Pétrofina	4,510
Ph Gevaert	1,190
Soc Générale	2,300
Solvay	2,580
Un Minière	1,034

Frankfurt

AEG	84.10
BASF	159.70
Bayer	135
Commerzbk	194.50
Cont Gummi	67.50
Daimler	337.50
Deemag	151.50
DeutBank	285.50
DresdeBk	227
Hoechst	140
Gels Aktien	76.20
Hoesch	47
Karlsd	340
Kaufhof	213
KHD	144.70
Lufthansa	92
Mannesmann	183.80
Metallgesell	216
Neckermann	44.10
RWE new	169.80
Schering	291
Siemens	269.50
Thyssen	113.80
Veba	123.70
Volkswagen	135.80

London

Anglo-Am	2.25
Anglo-Am cp	20.50
Barclay bk	2.64
Beecham Gr	3.84
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.24
Bowater	1.80
Brit-Am Tob	2.80
Brit Oxyg	0.64½
Brit Pet	8.26
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.40
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	0.94
DeBeer D	2.05
Decca Rec	2.57
Distillers	1.28
Dunlop	0.77
E Mustline	2.34
GEC	1.80
FreeStGed	10.25
GKN	2.90
Glaxo Gr	4.10
Gold Fields	1.56
Gt Un St	1.89
Guinness	1.30
Hawker-Sidd	4.78
Hudson Bay	12⅝
Imp Chem	3.51
Imps	0.67½
Mark&Span	1.02
Metal Box	2.56
Nichols	0.75
Plessey	0.67
Rand Mines	1.66
Rank Org	1.51
Royal Dutch	44⅝
R.T.Z.	1.77
Shell	4.64
Thorn (A)	2.20
Tube Invest	3.18
Union Carb	2.10
Vickers	1.57
War L3½	26⅛
West Deep	6.80
West Drief	17⅝
West Hold	13⅝
West Min	1.48
Woolworth	0.53
ZCI	0.21½

Paris

Air Liquide	331
Alimentaire	86
BSN	529
Carrefour	1,538
Cim Laferge	190
Cie Bancaire	317.50
CFP	111.50
CGE	284.50
CCF	100
Ferodo	383.50
Imétal	96
L'Oréal	940
Mach Bull	31.50
Michelin	1,290
Moët-Henn	446.50
Moulinex	214
Paribas	159
PUK	82.20
Penarroya	43.10
Perrier	92
Peugeot	235.90
Rh Poulenc	82.50
Saclior	36
St Gobain	120.20
Suez	225
Télémécan	664
Thomson	182.50
Usinor	34.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,370
Buerthe	1,990
B Boveri	1,625
Ciba Geigy	1,410
Cr Suisse	2,720
Fischer	640
HofRochN	8,625
Nestlé	3,480
Sandoz	5,025
Sté B Suisse	405
Sulzer	2,920
U.B. Suisse	3,315

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 6, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Daaly M	8⅝	9½
Data Dgn	5¼	5⅝
Data 100	8	8⅝
Dayt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	3	3½
DeKb Ag	33½	34½
Delhi Ol	3⅝	4¼
DeLux C	23¾	24½
Del CanT	13	14
Det IntBk	31⅛	33⅛
Dewey E	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	16	16⅝
Dixn Cro	18	18⅝
Docutel	5⅝	6
Doar G	10⅝	10⅞
Dorch G	10⅝	11⅛
Dove DB	18⅝	18⅞
Donkin D	6⅛	6½
Durlron	19⅝	20⅛
Eberlin In	3⅝	4⅝
Econ Lab	24⅛	24⅝
EPas El	11⅝	12
Eder Be	6	6¾
Eec Nuc	4⅛	5¼
Eec Mod	1⅛	2⅛
Energy C	21¾	22½
Entwistl	6⅝	7¼
Equty Ol	37¼	38¼
Ethan A	16⅝	17⅛
Fab Tek	1	1¼
FidUp Lf	24⅝	24⅝
Fingrint	6½	6⅞
FtBkSys	44⅝	45
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
FtEmpSt	7⅝	7⅞
FtWnFn	2⅝	2⅞
Fcknar	14	14½
Fla WatU	¼	⅜
Forest O	22½	22⅞
Frmlel	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	11¾	12¼
Frkn Cp	6⅝	6⅞
Frnkln E	10⅝	10⅞
Frnd Ice	14⅝	15½
Gen REs	3	4
G Reinsu	191	195
Gov EFin	11½	12¼
Graph Cn	14⅝	15½
Green Mt	12⅝	13¼
Grey Adv	16⅝	17½
Gsf Intst	17¼	18¼
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	9⅛	9⅝
Harff NC	13½	14
Henred F	17⅝	18½
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	18⅝	19¼
Horiz Res	⅝	1⅛
Huds Pap	25	26
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	6⅞
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4⅛
Ind Nucr	2⅛	2⅞
Intra Ind	2⅝	2⅞
Intel Cp	54	55½
Interc En	10⅝	11⅛
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrmt G	15⅝	16⅛
InBk Wsh	4⅞	4⅞
InSou Ut	25⅝	26⅛
JamWPr	5	5½
Jamsby	14⅝	16½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Josyn M	15	15⅝
Kaisr SH	31	32
KaisSt pf	18⅝	18⅞
Kavar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman A	19⅝	20½
Kampg A	7	7½
Kate Gre	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	2⅞	3
Kear Tr	9¼	9⅝
Kely Svc	24⅝	25½
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	15⅞	16⅛
Key CusF	7	7½
Kays Int	18	18⅝
King Int	2¼	2⅝
Knap Vog	17	18
Lance In	21⅝	22½
Land Res	1⅝	1⅞
Lane Co	19⅝	20⅝
Lin Brast	17⅝	17⅝
Loa Etrn	4⅝	5
Madisn G	16⅝	16⅞
Mai Rty	9-16	⅝
Malkrt	40	41
Mador C	4⅛	4⅝
Maul LP	11	11½
McCorm	34⅛	35
McQuay	17	17⅝
Medsur	13⅛	13⅝
Medtro	23	23⅝
Merid In	1⅝	2½
Mdsx W	21	22
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Mid Bks	23⅝	24⅛
Midw Gr	22	24½
Miller	21⅝	22
Miner In	1	1½
MissV G	15⅝	16⅛
Mont Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	9⅝	10¼
Moore P	8⅝	9⅝
Morg Res	⅝	1⅛
Mostek	18⅝	19⅛
Motch M	5⅝	6⅛
Mot Cub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueler	14⅝	15⅛
Narag Cp	10	11
Nat G&D	12⅝	13⅛
Nat Lib	6	6⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw R	6⅝	7⅛
NJNat G	14⅝	15½
Nielsn A	22⅛	22⅞
Niesn B	22	22½
NoCar Gs	12	12⅝
NoEO Un	20⅝	21⅛
Nortrp Ki	18⅝	19⅛
NW NatG	10	10⅝
NW PuSv	19⅛	19⅝
Noxel Cp	18⅝	19⅛
Oglvy M	31⅛	32
Ohio Ferr	16	17
Ormont	14	15
Otter TP	20⅝	21⅛
Over NA	3⅝	4⅛
Pabst Br	22⅝	24⅛
PacGa R	24⅛	25⅛
Parks H	4⅛	4⅝
Pauey P	6⅛	7
Peerl Mf	14⅝	15⅛
Pa Enter	17⅝	18⅛
PnzOG	13⅝	13⅞
Penel BW	14⅛	15
Petran H	13	13⅝
Petrolit	43	44
Pettibon	20⅝	22⅛
Pledmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34½	35⅛
Pion HiB	23⅝	23⅞
Psillin	3	4
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	12	12⅝
P Bennet	20⅝	21
PutD Cap	7⅝	7⅞
Qua Inns	1⅝	2¼
Ragen Pr	3⅛	3⅝
Rahal C	9	9½
Raychm	115	120
Raymnd	14½	15½
Recog Eq	9⅛	9¾
Road Ex	42⅝	43½
Robin M	17⅝	18⅛
Roseon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	4⅝	5
Rus Stov	15⅞	16⅝
Sadller	2	2½
Scan Dat	1½	1⅞
Scripps H	31½	33½
Seis Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅝
SevenUp	30½	31¼
Shaw Cp	24½	25½
Snap Ts	33⅝	34⅝
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S CaWat	14⅛	15½
SwGs Cp	11	11⅝
SwE Sv	16	16⅝
Standyn	23⅝	24⅛
Std Regis	18⅝	19
Stan HPd	17⅛	18⅛
Sters Str	5⅛	6
Strawb C	25½	27
Super El	5⅝	5⅞
TIME DC	4⅝	4⅞
Tampax	36⅛	37⅛
Tayr WI	19⅝	20⅛
Tech Pub	15	16
Tecum P	49½	51½
Tennant	27	29
Thry Co	9⅝	10⅛
ToscoCp	4⅛	4½
Transo O	12½	13
Trico Pd	35⅝	36⅛
Trim OG	3⅝	4
Tymshr	19	19⅝
Tyson F	12⅛	13
Un McGil	10½	11½
US Surg	12⅛	12⅝
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	19⅛	19⅝
UpPen P	20	20⅝
Valey Gs	10	10½
VanD Air	9	9⅝
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Vecro	7⅝	8⅛
VaN Bnk	19½	20½
Wads Pu	8⅝	8⅞
Wsh NG	14⅝	15¼
Webb Re	10	10⅝
Weco Dvl	3 13-16	4 1-16
Weight W	7⅝	8⅛
Wedtrn	1⅝	2½
Weing M	7⅝	7⅞
We Gar	4	4⅝
Wst nMtg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	55	55⅝
Wdwrd L	27½	[illegible]
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZionUt B	26⅝	27⅝

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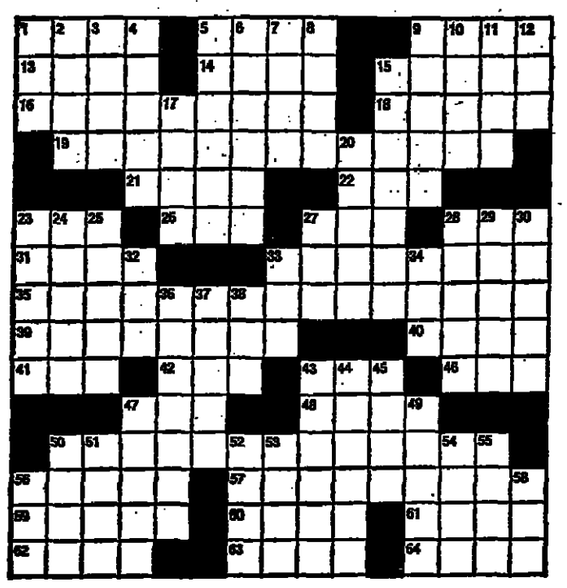
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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Clear
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Rain
ANKARA	—4	25	Clear
ATHENS	9	48	Clear
BEIRUT	7	45	Variable
BELGRADE	2	36	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	1	34	Rain
BUCHAREST	0	32	Clear
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Clear
FLORENCE	11	52	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	7	45	Clear
LONDON	5	41	Variable
LOS ANGELES	2	46	Rain
MADRID	3	37	Clear
MILAN	5	41	Rain
MONTREAL	—15	5	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—5	18	Clear
MUNICH	—1	30	Overcast
NEW YORK	—2	28	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Rain
OSLO	1	34	Clear
PARIS	3	37	Overcast
PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
ROME	15	59	Clear
SOFIA	—1	30	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
TEHRAN	3	36	Snow
TEL AVIV	12	54	Cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Overcast
VIENNA	—2	28	Snow
WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
WASHINGTON	—2	30	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
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January 6, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF851.75
— (d) Conbar SF780
— (d) Grobar SF829
— (d) Stockbar SF903

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CEF Fund SF24.77
— Crossbow Fund SF4.89
— EIF Fund N.V. $7.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.55
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.17

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF275.75
— (d) Canasec SF504
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF72.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF96.50
— (d) Usec SF933
— (d) Europa-Valor SF122.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.80

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.27
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Sega. Tr. $54.50
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.17
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $34.19
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.44

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $35.75
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.47

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $86.31
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.57

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—†(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd. SF439
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF242.50

PROPSETT GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.02
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.19

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.61

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,556.50
— (r) Securewiss SF941

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF465.50
— (d) Intervalor SF98
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF406.35
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF235
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF82.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF95.40

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF33.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF78.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF80
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF112
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF94.50
— (d) Globinvest SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest SF60.50
— (d) Romcan-Invest SF218.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh SF123.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est SF174.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.40
— (d) Europafonds DM27.90
— (d) Unifonds DM18.15
— (d) Unirenta DM40.45
— (d) Unispecial I DM90.45

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.44
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.57
Austral Select Fd $7.40
(w) Browninvest $14.22
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $12.41
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.76
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $5.15
(d) Capital Resinvest LF1,147
(d) Citadel Fund $2.05
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $815.96
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $8.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.43
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $9.37
(w) D.G.G. $40.14
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $9.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.16
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $12.06
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,032
(w) First Intern'l Fd $128.26
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.81
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,818
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF93.51
(d) Fonditalia $10.06
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interims DM41.53
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd $8.18
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $8.13
(w) Harding Intl. Fd $5.88
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV. $7.573
(i) I.O.I.T Hobet $36.02
(d) Icofund $9.85
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.93
(w) Intermarket Fund $119.89
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $25.00
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.63
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $33.58
(d) Italmarkets S.A. Fund $8.07
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.15
(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.47
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.90
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $30.28
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,547
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.38
(w) Kleinworth Benz. Jap. F. $34.97
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $21.85
(w) Lexfund $30.94
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $37.38
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.62
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.47
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.99
(w) Nippon Fund $21.35
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund $6.36
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd $6.21
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $8.09
(w) N.A.M.P $65.61
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.92
(d) Resta Fund $1.936
(d) Rentinvest LF828
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.63
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF65.45
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.88
(w) SMH Special Fund DM38.20
(d) Serve Fund $330.75
(w) Talent Global Fund $5.93
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sea) $28.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V $40.99
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.52
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $3.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $11.38
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.00
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,335.02
(w) West Proprietary N.V $1,498.62
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $418.91
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.39
(w) Worldwide Special $3,838.52

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VICLI
WOYNS
RATTAR
FELDIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "_____"
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOAT SCARF PUNDIT ENZYME
Answer: Frightened when it was time to get up in the morning—"ALARMED"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"YOU'RE PUSHING SOMEBODY ELSE'S BASKET, DENNIS! OURS IS FULL OF VEGETABLES."

BOOKS

VOYAGE

By Sterling Hayden. Putnam. 700 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

STERLING HAYDEN's "Voyage" is the sort of book some critic is certain to call a "block-buster," but I believe that this particular block has already been busted beyond repair. "Epic" novels of the sea are generally foul weather in fiction, and "Voyage" is not responsible to the helm. I always liked Hayden as an understated actor, but as a writer he is a terrible ham.

This is a book with a cast of thousands. They come at you so thick and fast that it is a mnemonic feat simply to remember them. Some appear for a few pages only to disappear forever into the enormous bulk of the book. It seems to me that there are several key characters who are 6 feet 5 inches, and the bulk of the male cast are sexually either monstrously over or under-endowed. To my way of thinking, a quantitative approach to the subject of sexuality is almost infallibly the sign of a bad book.

"Voyage" opens with a rather amateurish synopsis-like introduction to its people. The "robber baron" who owns the ship strides up and down in expensively furnished rooms, gesticulating with a cigar, and saying vapid things. The sailors who are his "slaves" seem to be bent, almost to a man, on securing some unsavory form of sexual satisfaction. No one is doing anything normal or ordinary—one more negative sign in my experience.

"Voyage" is a rudderless ship whose scuppers are awash with sociological sloshings, with brave seamen, cruel, cowardly officers and insatiable owners. Hayden is writing a "protest" novel among other things, and when Neptune's Car—the ship making this voyage—lies becalmed off South America, it is because the winds of progress are not blowing. True to the cinematic stereotype, the men philosophize in the forecastle and are denied a hearing on the bridge.

Hayden knows something about ships and has a decent eye for description. He can write a graceful sentence now and then, but his dialogue could only be spoken by character actors of the '30s and '40s. Among the crew we have a one-legged poet, an elderly voyeur, a Douglas Fairbanks jr. daredevil and a horde of anonymous extras.

"Voyage" tells the story of the first iron windjammer to sail out of Monhegan. In an attempt at counterpoint that is heavier than Neptune's Car itself, Hayden drops another ship into the water—the luxurious yacht Atalanta—where we find the shipowner's daughter and her party. Like the captain of Neptune's Car, she writes letters home, chronicling the pregnant differences between the two passages.

Violence is Hayden's idea of vivid writing: a gouged-out eye lying on the deck, a man's spine cracking as the brutal mate forces him to carry an anvil. There is enough drinking in "Voyage" to sink both windjammer and many a coy refl Victorian sexual inhibiti of the beautiful youn aboard the Atalanta. T is not sizing up men, sh suring mores.

"Voyage" is exactly just about the length Magic Mountain," or "C Punishment," but, unlik seems interminable be structure does not on support the material. other two have the unf plexity of great cathedr age" resembles a rabb of incident piled upon surfeit of violence an intensity tossed togeth salad. The very thickn book will nevertheless b ed as a virtue. In su length is seen as a fu the author's potency, h native breadth," his "i ible invention," his "pa "panoramic eye." If h win over the reader by will wear him down by Like the rapacious ship describes, Hayden gro loads his vessel.

But with all its fau readers will love "Voy The ocean is so rich in tion, don't you find? A so fragile, you know, t man being afloat on "th tive element."

Anatole Broyard is a Times book reviewer.

Entertainm In New Y

NEW YORK, Jan. 6— This is how critic New York Times rate productions:

"Fiddler on the Roo er Clive Barnes's favo sical, is back in New Y Zero Mostel as Tevy "Mr. Mostel is an outra tor," says Barnes, "a probably—even perha definitely—should not gerously encouraged. go too far. In the pres dler,' he is almost bein see how far he is willin Barnes adds that Most plays anyone but Most "should be ghastly but works like a grand sla a fascinating, daring s Barnes found the whol tion "exceptionally good Mitchell is in charge direction; Tom Abbot choreography. They h Jerome Robbins's "wor Thelma Lee as Golde sweetly wary toughnes Lipson is acting his ori as Lazar Wolf.

"Joseph and the Technicolor Dreamcoat" Rice and Andrew Lloye was originally staged don by Frank Dunlop, rects the New York sho Young Vic. "In London ed acceptable," Clive says. But at the Brookl emy of Music it "seem and pushy bore." Bar many of the elements Baylis's décor, the "r and impulse" of the sh lop's staging) as app ever but the show n "peculiarly dated" to h story of Joseph "is m a candy-colored lege "never for a moment su characters. We cannot remotely involved with But Barnes finds the ca ty good" with the narra von Little "absolutely

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	U	I	J	A		T	I	S	E	T		A R S
I	N	F	E	R		I	H	A	V	E		L I T
L	I	F	T	S		W	E	R	D	W	O	L F E
S	T	Y		E	N	G	A	G	E		V	A L E
			O	W	E	E	R	A		F	E	T E D
	G	E	W	E	T		D	I	N	A	R	
R	E	S	U	L	T		N	E	T		A	G E
C	O	N	S	U	L	T		S	C	H	E	M E R
A	L	E		P	E	R		K	E	T	T	L E
		R	I	D	E	A		T	R	E	S	S
M	A	C	O	W		A	D	L	I	B	S	
A	M	O	S		A	C	H	E	E	R		H A L
L	E	W	A	R	C	H	E	R		O	P	E R A
T	E	E		E	W	E	R	D		W	I	R E D
A	R	R		B	E	R	E	T		N	E	E D Y

BRIDGE — By Alan Ti

North's jump rebid of two spades on the diagram showed a giant hand, and South's gentle rebid of three hearts promised a six-card suit. North's double-ton represented sufficient support, and South was headed for slam.

As the heart suit was firmly agreed as trumps, six clubs was artificial. Most experts treat this bid as a substitute for the grand-slam force, asking partner if he has two of the top three trump honors. If North had held one top honor, obviously the queen, he would have bid six diamonds, and his sign-off in six hearts denied possession of that card.

Quietly proud of his trump holding, West led a spade against six hearts, and dummy won the trick. The simple play for declarer was to play high trumps immediately, succeeding if the suit divided three-two or if one defender held a singleton queen. Instead, South tried to guard against the possibility that West held four trumps, including the queen, obviously far more likely than a singleton queen with East.

At the second trick, the declarer entered his hand with a club lead to the queen, and led a small trump. West put up the queen, and without sufficient pause for thought led another spade. Now South was win in dummy, cash th jack, and enter his hand diamond lead to draw and claim the contract. mond loser was discarded ally on dummy's remainin winner.

West had missed the ch a most unusual stroke. V won with the queen of he should have returned of diamonds, driving out clarer's only remaining South would have been cash the trump jack, bu not then be able to preve from scoring a trump tr

NORTH (D)
♠ A K Q 5
♡ Q 9
◇ K J
♣ A K 10 8 7

WEST
♠ A 9
♡ Q 10 9 7
◇ 8 7 6 5
♣ 4 2

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 2
♡ A K 8 6 5 4
◇ A 2
♣ Q 9

Neither side was vulnerable.

North	East	South	
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♡	P
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♡	P
4 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.	P
5 ♢	Pass	6 ♣	P
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	P

West led the spade seven.

هكذا من الأصل

Super Bowl Names: Madden, Atkinson and White

Defender's Elbows and Mouth Aimed at Vikings' Receiver

By Kenneth Denlinger

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (WP).—"Less aggressive?" said George Atkinson, giggling at the absurdity of the idea. "My man, my game is aggression, intimidation, and if I ever became less aggressive what all you will be sayin' in your columns is: 'George Atkinson works down at the car wash, the X-rated car wash.'"

His elbows and his mouth still are a very important part of the Oakland defense, tools the intimidator uses to break the concentration of the wide receiver and which have been issued in large quantity to other Raiders, among them Phil Villapiano, Skip Thomas and Jack Tatum.

"At least 50 per cent of the battle is breakin' the receiver's concentration," said Atkinson, meaning that if a catcher thinks an elbow will smack him on the head the instant a football hits his hands it is almost as effective as if it actually does.

Odd that Sammy White had been emphasizing that word, concentration, an hour or so earlier and a few miles up the San Diego Freeway today. He is the lamb of a wide receiver the Vikings will be sending toward this band of headhunters Sunday as they try to avoid losing the Super Bowl for the fourth time.

"Look it into your hands, that's what Francis is always tellin' me," said White, at 22 as clever and swift and sure-handed as any receiver in football, who quarterback Tarkenton predicted would be rookie of the year before he caught a regular-season pass.

Of Atkinson and the other Raiders defenders, White says, "I never feel intimidated. His job is to try and make me hesitate out there; he's just carrying out his assignment, just like I'll be carrying out an assignment."

White is soft-spoken and eager, if not polished, in an interview, a product of the rich athletic territory of Monroe, La. He hit the NFL like a comet this season.

White amassed numbers such as 51 catches, 10 touchdowns and 790 yards for a team that does not emphasize long passes. It might seem startling on first inspection, but is not to anyone with a hint of his background.

At a tender age, White was playing serious football in company with such future pros as Charlie Smith of the Philadelphia Eagles, Don Zimmerman of the Eagles and Packers, James Harris of the Los Angeles Rams, and Matthew Reed of Toronto of the Canadian Football League.

"That was outside the rec," he said, "the place everybody who cared about sports around Monroe would come every time we got the chance. And we seem to care about sports more than most towns in the country, I believe."

White's Richwood High School football team was just this side of unbelievable, and the numbers he laid before pro scouts later at Grambling make one wonder how he could have lasted until late in the second round of the draft.

"My junior year in high school we averaged 64 points a game," he said. "Yes, that was the football team. My senior year we averaged 55 points. One game, the other team had us tied at the quarter, 20-20. We won the game, 108-20. Funny thing about that one—I scored just two touchdowns."

He scored 45 touchdowns off 119 catches in high school, then scored 43 touchdowns and had a career offensive output of 3,287 yards at Grambling. There were times he tried to be too fast for his welfare during his early days with the Vikings.

"But Francis would tell me, 'Take it easy, relax.' While all the others were out running plays, he'd see I had the proper help. He said he was going to make me a star, and he held his word."



AP.

Sammy White

. . . *instant stardom.*

Raiders' Coach Finally Solves His Old Problem of Identity

By Dave Anderson

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Jan. 6 (NYT).—John Madden was up there on the dais all by himself yesterday, without Al Davis looking over his shoulder or even looking into the big dark-paneled room. Madden is the coach of the Oakland Raiders and he should not have an identity problem but he does. After the Raiders lost the American Conference championship game to the Pittsburgh Steelers a year ago, a newsman addressed him as "Al" and the coach replied, "My name's John, that's a helluva thing at this point."

During the recent season he approached another newsman and snapped, "My name's John Madden and I'm the coach." And he's a remarkable coach. In his eight seasons the Raiders have won 83 games, lost only 22 and tied seven. That's a .790 percentage. But not many people realize what he has accomplished. He's also 6 feet 4 inches and at least 260 pounds with reddish-blond hair, a sense of emotion on the sideline and a sense of humor in casual conversation.

But when people think of the Oakland Raiders, they don't think of Madden; they think of Al Davis, once the coach and now the owner, managing general partner and self-proclaimed genius of the self-proclaimed dynamic organization. But as the Raiders prepare for Super Bowl XI Sunday against the Minnesota Vikings, Davis is trying to change the image.

"Al's back in the Los Angeles area," a Raiders' aide said. "But he's not staying down here."

Close to the Scene

Davis had been in Mobile, Ala., scouting the Senior Bowl players. Davis had been working on next season. But now he was on the Super Bowl scene.

"I imagine," the Raiders' aide continued, that he'll come down here for practice today."

Davis is lodged in a Beverly Hills hotel, where owners prefer to train, rather than in the Newport Beach Marriott where Madden, in a bluish tweed sports jacket and a dark blue shirt, was about to hold his first Super Bowl news conference. The dynamic organization had arranged the proper props—a black and silver Raiders' pennant above a Raiders' poster behind the coach, another pennant in front of him, an American flag to his right, a California flag to his left and tacked to each end of the dais were enlarged program covers dominated by Madden's profile. On the tables were Raiders information sheets extolling Madden's positive statistics but omitting any reference to the Raiders having lost five previous AFC championship games with him on the sideline. Like the CIA, the Raiders do not publicize negative statistics.

"Bud Grant," a newsman said of the Vikings' coach, "says that his defense is old."

"I don't know," Madden said. "They weren't very old down on the goal line. That sounds like a psyche job. If that's true about them being old, they give 'em a shot of Ceritol about the 20-yard line."

"Are you concerned about the Vikings' ability to block kicks?"

"They've been successful. More so on extra points and field goals than on punts. I think they blocked 10 extra points and field goals and three punts. They probably go for and work on blocking kicks more than other teams."

"Have you had any kicks blocked?"

"No," he said, "except we had problems with low kicks when Fred Steinfort was our kicker, and one was blocked. But Errol Mann is our kicker now."

"Do you think the Vikings are trying to psyche you?"

"That stuff about their defense being old, that's your basic psyche job, that's the old-fashioned psyche job. Lots of games are surrounded by controversy. But what we say, what they say, what you say, what the waiter says, it doesn't mean much. It's what happens when we get out there Sunday and play the game. But that does sound like a psyche job."

"You don't call the plays for your offense," a newsman said, "But you do for your defense. Does that mean your offense is smarter than your defense?"

Matter of People

Madden laughed. "On defense we're in a three-man line," he said. "We send in coverages."

"How," another newsman asked, "would you type the Oakland offense if you had to defense it?"

"I don't know," he said, "I think defense is people. I know the best defenses in football have less to do with design than with players. Pittsburgh stacks that linebacker, but no one else uses it because they don't have the people to make it work. And the Colts, in their other era, had a great pass rush and a zone defense. But they were tough then because they had good people. Two or three years later they didn't have the same people. But they were using the same thing and Ken Stabler set a completion record against them."

"But how would you type your offense?"

"Well rounded. We don't rely on one thing or one person to move the ball."

"How does all this rhetoric affect the players?"

"We handle that well because we've had it all year. The opener with Pittsburgh, the game in Chicago with the inadvertent whistle. Against Cincinnati we were supposed to be laying down, then everybody said, "Oh my God, they didn't, and then the championship game with Pittsburgh was supposed to be the start of World War III. So we've had it all year."

Now it was time for newsmen to talk to the Raiders' players, who were sitting on tables numbered according to uniform numbers. Madden's news conference [illegible]ded. It had to be considered a success. Nobody had called him Al.

Leafs' Player Finally Wins Toronto Fans

TORONTO, Jan. 6 (UPI).—With 16,437 angry fans in the stands, Toronto defenseman Jim McKenny at first thought he'd leave Maple Leaf Gardens feet first. At game's end, the crowd was ready to carry him out in triumph.

The 30-year old defenseman set up Don Ashby's winning goal as the Leafs rallied for four third-period goals to edge the Colorado Rockies, 6-4, last night in the National Hockey League.

Until his assist, it hadn't been a happy night for McKenny. It was his blooper early in the final period that allowed Paul Gardner to score his third goal for Colorado and almost wipe out Toronto's comeback chances.

With Toronto trailing by one goal and pressing to tie the game, McKenny was carrying the puck out of his own end when Gardner rushed in, poke-checked the puck off his stick and beat Toronto goalie Wayne Thomas on the breakaway to give Colorado a 4-2 lead at 6:54 of the third period.

With the partisan crowd booing McKenny, Toronto coach Red Kelly put in Clair Alexander. "We really wanted the win and after McKenny started to get booed I had to put Alexander in," he said. "Alexander put life in the team and that was the lift we needed."

With McKenny sitting out a few shifts, Ashby assisted on Bob Neely's second goal of the night at 10:44 of the final period, to narrow the Rockies' lead to a goal and at 12:58 Borje Slaming tied it.

McKenny then went back into action and he hit Ashby with a rink-wide pass and the 21-year-old center slid the puck under Colorado goalie Doug Favell for the winner at 16:02. Lanny MacDonald added an empty net goal with 9 seconds left.

Flyers 4, Rangers 4

At New York, Ross Lonsberry scored his 11th goal, at 15:33 of the third period, earning Philadelphia a 4-4 tie with the Rangers. Lonsberry's goal came 4:10 after the Rangers had taken the lead on a goal by Ron Greschner.

Bruins 3, Barons 2

At Richfield, Ohio, Jean Ratell scored a goal and assisted on another to lead Boston to a 3-2 victory over the Barons.

Flames 4, Canucks 1

At Atlanta, center Tom Lysiak scored the first goal of the game and assisted on two others to lead the Flames to a 4-1 victory over Vancouver.

Hawks 2, Sabres 1

At Chicago, Ivan Boldirev scored twice and Tony Esposito held Buffalo scoreless until midway in the third period to lead the Black Hawks to a 2-1 victory over the Sabres. The defeat was Buffalo's second in 12 games and gave the Hawks their fifth straight victory.

Stars 5, Kings 2

At Bloomington, Minn., the North Stars scored three goals in the final period to defeat Los Angeles, 5-2. Ernie Hicke notched his second goal of the game at 15-14 of the third period to break a 2-2 deadlock. Forty-six seconds later, rookie Jim Roberts added the insurance goal, converting a pass from Alex Pirus. With little more than a minute remaining, Doug Hicks knocked in a Bill Fairbairn rebound.



United Press International.

GIVING HIM THE SLIP—Players' Ross Lonsberry slaps puck past Rangers' goalie Gilles Gratton in final period to give his Philadelphia squad a 4-4 tie in NHL games.

NBA Sonics Jump to Victory; Notre Dame Slumps to Loss

Celtics Dispute Winning Shot

SEATTLE, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The SuperSonics fans jumped from their seats last night when their center, Tommy Burleson, slammed down the winning shot in a 94-93 victory over the Boston Celtics.

Boston coach Tom Heinsohn leaped even higher—in red-faced fury.

What the 10,000 hometown fans and the visiting coach witnessed was a startling play from the 7-foot-2 center whose missed opportunities only moments before had seemed to seal the Sonics' doom.

With the teams locked in a struggle in the closing minutes, Burleson flubbed a layup, missed an easy tip, two of three free throws and another shot before drawing an offensive foul going to the basket for the rebound of his final missed shot.

All of this meant the Celtics had a 93-92 lead with 11 seconds remaining and the ball in their possession on an out-of-bounds play.

The in-bounds pass went to Jo Jo White, who was to dribble out the clock in the backcourt or draw a foul for three chances to make two free throws.

But Burleson and little Slick Watts double-teamed White. Burleson stole the ball, drove to the basket, spun in a huge turnaround move when challenged by a Celtics defender and slam-dunked the ball with 2 seconds remaining. A last-second Boston shot missed, and Seattle had the victory.

Seattle fans saw Burleson's play as a miracle. Heinsohn called it something else.

"Burleson kicked the ball, he fouled Jo Jo and he took four steps going to the hoop," Heinsohn said afterward. "You think I'm upset? Hell, yes, I'm upset."

For the Celtics, it was their fifth loss in a row, all on the road. "We've been on the road a lot," Heinsohn said of Burleson's turnaround move, "and I know traveling when I see it."

Irish Have Trouble on Road

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI).—If Notre Dame was stunned by the sharp drop it took in the national rankings this week, the Irish had better comfort themselves with shock absorbers when the next college basketball ratings are released.

A loss at Kentucky last week caused the Irish to fall from second place to eighth in the rankings, and since then they have lost two more road games, to Princeton Monday night and to Villanova, 64-62, last night.

Brothers Keith and Larry Herron teamed to lead Villanova, Keith scoring a game-high 19 points and Larry adding 12, three of them in the final 2-1/2 minutes. Notre Dame, now 7-3, was led by Bill Paterno with 14 points. However, it was Paterno who cost the Irish a chance to reach overtime when he missed the first shot of a one-and-one foul-shot situation with eight seconds left.

Fourth-ranked Cincinnati and fifth-ranked Alabama also appeared to be upset bait before they rallied from half-time deficits. The Bearcats trailed Temple, 29-23, at half, but 6-10 center Bob Miller, held without a point or a rebound in the first half, had eight points during a 20-5 Cincinnati spurt and the Bearcats carried on for a 61-46 victory, stretching their record to 10-0.

Alabama, on the road, trailed Florida by eight points early in the game and 47-44 at halftime. But the Crimson Tide took the lead with nine minutes left and went on to register their 11th consecutive victory, 83-71.

Seventh-ranked North Carolina effectively minimized 7-foot Wayne Rollins and breezed to a 91-63 triumph over No. 15 Clemson. However, Tar Heel coach Dean Smith missed a lot of fun as he was ejected after drawing his third technical foul with 41 seconds left in the first half.

College Basketball

EAST

Albright 75, Susquehanna 69.
Amherst 69, Amn. Int'l 53.
Army 73, Buffalo 56.
Colgate 79, Cornell U. 64.
F. Dickinson 64, Iona 63.
Holy Cross 109, Assumption 72.
Juniata 47, Gettysburg 44.
Kings Point 76, Yeshiva 45.
LIU 81, Canisius 57
Manhattan 71, Brown 62.
Phila. Textile 49, Cheyney St. 47.
Providence 85, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 64.
Rutgers 89, Penn St. 72.
Seton Hall 81, Bucknell 68.
Syracuse 87, Fordham 83.
Villanova 64, Notre Dame 62.
West Virginia 100, Pitt. 91.

SOUTH

Alabama 83, Florida 71.
Duke 102, Davidson 51.
Florida St. 93, W. Kentucky 77.
Georgia Tech 97, Charleston 76.
Mississippi St. 81, Auburn 79.
North Carolina 91, Clemson 63.
Vanderbilt 72, Georgia 69.
Virginia Tech 98, Tex. Wesleyan 71.
VMI 73, Roanoke 57.
Wake Forest 67, Virginia 63.

MIDWEST

Bowling Green 103, E. Michigan 62.
C. Michigan 71, Ball St. 60.
Cincinnati 61, Temple 46
Cleveland St. 71, Akron 70.
Defiance 82, Findlay 76 (ot).
DePaul 85, St. Bonaventure 74.
Kenyon 73, Wooster 71.
Miami (Ohio) 68, Kent St. 63.
Otterbein 72, Marietta 70.
Toledo 83, Ohio U. 66.
Xavier (Ohio) 82, C'ville 56.

SOUTHWEST

East Texas 58, Southwestern 43.
New Mexico 109, Portland St. 82.
Oklahoma St. 68, Missouri Southern 72
Oral Roberts 63, Oklahoma 50.

WEST

Colorado Col. 84, Nebr. Wesleyan 77.

TOURNAMENT
(First Round)

FAIRFIELD CLASSIC

Hofstra 109, St. Francis (Pa.) 86.
Fairfield 108, Lehigh 74.

E. German Wins Ski Jump Meet

BISCHOFSHOFEN, Austria, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Walter Steiner of Switzerland today won the last of four events of the annual international ski jumping contest. The overall winner was Jochen Danneberg of East Germany.

Danneberg, who won this contest last year, came third in the last meet but had the best aggregate performance.

Steiner, who came second in the overall rankings, won the last event with 220.4 points for two perfect jumps of 96 and 98 meters, ahead of the Austrian 1976 Olympic champion Karl Schnabl, 217 points (91.5 and 99 meters), and Danneberg with 215.7 (91 and 102.5 meters).

Russians to Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Tampa Bay Rowdies of the North American Soccer League announced yesterday that they will host two exhibition games in March against Zenit of Leningrad. Zenit is currently fifth in the eight-team First Division in Russia.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Golden State 118, Buffalo 109 (F. Smith 24, Wilkes 23; Smith 33, Danley 21).
Washington 107, NY Nets 92 (Robinson, Chenier 21, Hayes 21; Williamson 20, Skinner, Fox 13).
Detroit 118, Phoenix 115 (Lanier 30, Carr 23, Adams 24, Perry 19).
Philadelphia 117, Los Angeles 94 (Erving 26, Free 19; Jabbar 28, Washington, Neumann 14).
San Antonio 127, Denver 113 (Gerving 30, J. Silas 26; Thompson 27, Issel 26).
Houston 103, N.Y. Knicks 107 (Newlin 26, Tomjanovich 14, McAdoo 27, Monroe 23).
Indiana 109, Chicago 94 (Knight 39, Hillman, Buse, Green 12; Johnson 22, Gilmore 19).
Seattle 94, Boston 93 (Johnson 28, Watts 18; Scott 26, Havlicek 19).

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia 4, NY Rangers 4 (Saleski 2, McIlhargey, Lonsberry; Goldsworthy, McEwen, Hickey, Greschner).
Boston 3, Cleveland 2 (Sheppard, Ratelle, McNab; Spring, Mosey).
Atlanta 4, Vancouver 1 (Lysiak, Mulhern, Pilett, Bennett; O'Flaherty).
Chicago 2, Buffalo 1 (Boldirev 2; Robert).
Toronto 6, Colorado 4 (Neely 2, Ashby, Sobring, Valiquette, McDonald; Gardner 2, Croteau).
Minnesota 5, Los Angeles 2 (Hicke 2, Hicks, Roberts, O'Brien; Berry, Ste. Marseille).



United Press International.

Protective net is set up in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, as Italian Herbert Plank practices for World Cup downhill event which will be held on Saturday.

Vilas Wins, Ashe Bows in Australia

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6 (AP).—Argentina's Guillermo Vilas and Australian John Alexander won quarterfinal matches today and advanced to a semifinal matchup in the Australian Open tennis tournament at Kooyong.

Vilas beat Australian Ross Case, 6-4, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3, and Alexander overpowered American Arthur Ashe 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6.

In tomorrow's quarterfinals American Roscoe Tanner meets Australian Phil Dent and Ken Rosewall battles fellow Australian Mark Edmondson, the defending champion.

Three of the four top-seeded women players won their quarterfinal matches. Australian Kerry Reid beat Katja Ebbinghaus of West Germany, 6-0, 6-4; Dianne Fromholtz defeated fellow Australian Jan Wilton, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, and Helen Gourlay breezed past fellow Australian Margaret Sawyer 6-1, 6-4. The other semi-finalist will be Australian Karen Krantzke, who downed Naoto Sato of Japan 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

Vilas never experienced the problems he had with Case in last week's New South Wales tournament. The Argentinian was in control during the three-hour grass-court match today and was able to outlast Case in the heat of the center court.

Vilas said Case was returning service so well that he couldn't always come to the net and he decided to play Case on ground strokes.

"I am not as sure of my service so I stay back and wait for the second shot and that gives me the chance to assess the position," he said. "I am not used to holding my service so easy, being a clay court player, so I have become a bit tentative on going to the net."

Ashe was unable to counter the big Australian's power game during the highly charged match.

In the first set there was only one service break. But three consecutive service breaks in the second set left Ashe one break down. The third set was more of the same, with Ashe coming out on top.

In the fourth set, Ashe broke Alexander in the second game and had to set points several times, but Alexander managed to hang on and win.

In the tiebreaker Ashe went to a 4-2 lead and held set points at 6-5 and 7-6 but Alexander won three points in a row to take the set and match.

Evert Gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Top-seeded Chris Evert scored an easy second-round victory last night to advance with three others into the quarterfinals of a $100,000 women's Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Evert beat fellow American Joanne Russel, 6-3, 6-4.

Arizona Desert Is Golf Oasis For Miller as Season Opens

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (AP).—The 10-month, $9.4-million Professional Golfers Association tour inaugurates its 1977 season this week with, as usual, Johnny Miller the man to beat in the $200,000 Phoenix Open.

"It was a good winter, the holidays were good. I've had a good rest and I'm enthusiastic and ready to go," said Miller, relaxed, eager to start the season and appearing slightly larger and stronger than in previous years.

Johnny, who has scored some of the greatest successes of his remarkable career in the Arizona desert, was one of the first of the field of 147 to arrive for this event.

"I like these courses," Miller said. "You can't get a bad lie in the fairways. And if I can get a good lie, I can hit my irons as good as anybody," said Miller.

In the last three years, he's won five of the six tour events played in the state, missing only in the Phoenix Open last year when rookie Bob Gilder pulled an upset.

Three times in Phoenix and Tucson he's had a score of 61, once flirting with the untouched 50s. He won the 1975 Phoenix Open with a score of 260, the lowest 72-hole total for a tour event in more than two decades. For the last three years the first two events—Phoenix and Tucson—have served as the keystone to Miller's season.

This 72-hole chase over the tight 6,726-yard, par-71 Phoenix Country Club course ushers in a 40-plus tournament schedule that offers the biggest sum of prize money and the most extensive television coverage ever.

Most of the old, familiar faces along with 27 newcomers—graduates of the PGA tour school last month—will compete in a schedule that runs through the end of October. The exact total hasn't been set because a couple of tournaments at the end of the year still are being negotiated.

In addition to Miller, the current British Open champion, the field includes Masters king Ray Floyd, U.S. and Canadian Open titleholder Jerry Pate and PGA champ Dave Stockton.

The only major absentees are Jack Nicklaus, who traditionally starts his season later in the year, Ben Crenshaw and Lee Trevino, who is recovering from surgery and isn't expected to play for a couple of months.

Reliever Frisella Killed in Accident

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (UPI).—Danny Frisella, the ace of two different bullpens during a seven-year major league career, was killed in a dune buggy accident during New Year's weekend.

Frisella, 30, died when the vehicle, driven by James Wesley of Phoenix, went out of control and flipped over on a county road north of here.

Frisella was most recently the ace of the Milwaukee bullpen, joining the Brewers in June after a trade with St. Louis. He posted a 5-2 record with a 2.74 earned-run average and a club-high nine saves for the Brewers.

Before that, Frisella was the No. 1 man in the New York Mets bullpen in 1971, when he topped the club in appearances with 53 and saves with 12.

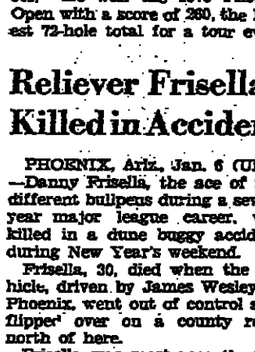
Frisella, a forkball specialist, had a 34-39 major league record with 59 saves and a 3.40 earned-run average.

Russian Success Continues on Ice

EDMONTON, Canada, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Aleksandr Yakushev scored two goals to spark the Soviet Union national team to a 3-2 victory over the Edmonton Oilers in an exhibition hockey game last night.

The largest crowd to attend a hockey game here, 15,371, saw the Soviet squad win its fifth game in six starts against World Hockey Association competition.

Petr Prirodin scored the other goal for the Russians. Wayne Connelly scored both Edmonton goals.



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Observer

Sentence: Bankruptcy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Harry Reems used to perform in pornographic movies and Edward Gurney used to perform in the Senate. Now both are federally created paupers. Gurney went broke at the courthouse defending himself against Justice Department charges that he didn't perform *fair and square* in the Senate. After two trials, he was acquitted and ruined. Reems is already broke, although his case is still unsettled. He is charged in Memphis by a federal prosecutor with violating an obscenity law that was not in effect at the time he performed in the pornographic movie "Deep Throat." He would seem to have a good case in view of the fact that it is hard to engage in a crime that is not a crime at the time you engage in it.



Baker

Let us not prejudge the case, however. The point is that to defend himself against a somewhat curious indictment will require the kind of wealth available only to corporations and the very rich. Simply by indicting him, the government makes him a beggar, and begging is pretty much what Reems has been doing with his life since the Feds decided to get him.

These two cases are not unique illustrations of the nastiness of the present system of federal justice. Throughout the Vietnam controversy, the Justice Department regularly used indictments to paralyze and bankrupt groups and individuals whose politics annoyed the government. Although the government lost almost all these cases in court, the people charged were heavily penalized, not only by having their lives beset by lawyers for a year or more at a time, but by the astronomical costs of law.

These costs now commonly reach six figures for a relatively simple criminal defense and soar upward toward the dimension of Ma Bell's quarterly profits for a complex case wending its Dickensian way through the legal labyrinths. Most of the leading characters in the Watergate cases ended up more bankrupt than imprisoned.

Since legal costs of a successful defense often exceed the fines levied for most convictions, the result of the present system is to give federal prosecutors the power to punish without getting convictions.

Bertrand Russell noted the injustice of an arrangement that pits the limitless wealth and power of the state against the individual with comparatively negligible resources. He proposed a more equitable system under which government would provide legal and investigative resources for the defense, as well as for the prosecution. If the government can spend a million dollars to prosecute you, then, under such an arrangement, it might be compelled to spend a million to defend you.

There are obvious defects in the proposal. It would be hard to generate public enthusiasm for using public funds to defend Mafia hoodlums, for example.

Still, the law might be adapted to correct some of the worst imbalances. For an unsuccessful prosecution, the Justice Department might be compelled to pay the defendant's legal fees, court costs and investigative bills. A defendant might also be compensated for the time the government keeps him tied up at law, perhaps by paying him the amount he would otherwise have earned in his regular work.

* * *

In addition, the courts might make federal cash awards for mental pain and suffering, for public embarrassment and for physical decay occasioned by the Justice Department's indictment. The knowledge that a bad case is apt to cost the government a penalizing sum of money might have happy restraining influences and reduce the number of indictments aimed at aggrandizing prosecutors or punishing unpopular people with a dose of bankruptcy.

Several Nantucketers have asked me to amplify a recent discussion (IHT, Dec. 30) of their attitudes on conservation by pointing out that a recent vote showed majority opposition to seashore motel development on their island. Although Nantucket's political authorities have approved the development, opposition continues and its future is in doubt.

A mehari is to a pack camel as a Ferrari is to a VW camper. Traditionally a self-respecting Bedouin had at least one of each.

'Lyrical Beast' Losing Out to Progress

By Chris Matthews

DOUZ, Tunisia, Jan. 6 (IHT).—They got 2,000 camels together for the Saharan festival down in Douz, with hardly a *mehari in sight.*

It showed. In the first race, three of the six dromedaries competing around the 3-kilometer dust track wandered off the course, heedless of their drivers' bastonades, and took a short-cut through the middle to the finish line.

If nothing else, it dispelled any lingering doubts one may have had about the camel's intelligence. There's one camel expert who swears he can teach them to play musical chairs.

Belkasem Ben Muhamad Bel Haj Brahim lamented the decline in standards, even in the Sahara. Belkasem is a camel breeder in Douz, a Tunisian oasis town where the streets fade into sand dunes that roll on southwards all the way down to Niger.

Abattoir

He made it clear that the beasts loping round the circuit at a pace no faster than a leisurely jog trot belonged more in an abattoir than on a race course. "A mehari is keen as mustard. A mehari can't wait to get started," Belkasem growled.

A mehari is to a pack camel as a Ferrari is to a VW camper. Traditionally, any self-respecting Bedouin would have at least one of each, the mehari being reserved for riding, for getting places in a hurry, for racing against other tribes.

T. E. Lawrence, no camel lover normally, waxed enthusiastic about one such animal named Ghazala. He remembers him as "vaulted and huge-ribbed as an antique ship, towering a good foot above the rest of our animals and yet perfectly proportioned. A lyrical beast with a stride like an ostrich's."

Adds Wilfrid Thesiger, the Saharan explorer, "There is indeed a tremendous feeling of power, rhythm and grace about them." But roads, public transport, the Landrover and the telephone mean there is no longer that much call for an animal whose top speed, though impressive in terms of the environment, is still no more than around 10 miles an hour.

Settling Down

Added to that, the Tunisian government is trying to get the nomads to settle down by building villages for them where they have access to jobs and schools if not, yet, supermarkets.

The mehari, also, represents a substantial capital investment. Whereas a pack camel is weaned at 12 months and put to work at three years, a mehari is left to grow plump on its mother's milk for a full two years, and then turned loose in the desert to gather strength and stamina for a further four.

At the end of this period, now aged 6, he is roped back into captivity—a shock made all the more traumatic as he is then starved for a fortnight. This is to weaken him sufficiently to be saddled and mounted.

Even so the ride is likely to be a wild, bucking one, similar to a trip aboard an unbroken colt. Training takes six months to a year, at the end of which your mehari will not only answer voice commands, but also perform intricate bits of camel dressage and even give you a kiss if you ask nicely.

Pack camels will eat almost anything, from the thatched roof on a hut to Mark Twain's overcoat (Twain was sleeping when his camel got hungry). But for the mehari, only the best will do. Grass if possible or, failing that, a feed of milk, barley or oats, and olive oil.

Blaming Libya

Tunisia is running short not just of meharis but of camels period. And the blame is laid at Libya's door.

The Libyans, over the past few years, have been converting hundreds of thousands of petrodollars into camel flesh. No one seems to know quite why. There are those who say it's to keep the "Desert Song" type traditions alive. Others say that they need them for meat.

The effect of the Libyan raid on the Tunisian camel market has been to triple prices to a current 150 dinars or roughly $300. Tunisia has retorted by imposing stiff export controls.

If you're willing to provide the cash, not to mention the barley and olive oil, your mehari will be capable of covering 100 miles in a day without getting his pelt mussed. They raced one against a horse over a 110-mile course in Australia once. The horse won by a whisker and dropped dead. The camel, after a good night's sleep, made the return trip the next day.

This kind of tour-de-force calls for a special kind of rider though. And the meharist, as he is known, is a vanishing species too. The last of the greats that Belkasem remembers rode in the 1930s, when the Bedouins had a regular race from Douz to Kebilie, 60 miles away.

Dirty Tricks

Much can happen over that kind of distance and one of the dirty tricks traditionally used by villains was to sneak up and loosen their rivals' saddle girths. Seeing two riders bearing down on him with clearly evil intent, Belkasem's hero leaned down and unfastened his own saddle. He still won, crossing the finish before sunset.

Times are changing, even in the Sahara. The sun had long set when we were through talking to Belkasem. He stood up, immensely dignified in his robes and camel-hair burnous. He waited, with the look of one who expects more from parting than a grateful handshake.

Bills—what seemed a handsome tip—changed hands. The interpreter looked embarrassed. "You may have offended him," he explained after the camel breeder left. "French television gave him twice that a week ago."



Associated

MARRIED—Newscaster Lowell Thomas, 84, and Mari Munn, 49, were married Wednesday on the Hawaiian island of Mani. Thomas's first wife died in 1975. Mrs. Munn is a widow. Thomas is to receive a Medal of Freedom from President Ford on Jan. 10 in Washington.

PEOPLE: *Finding Jury Hard In Longet Case*

Jury selection is proving a tough job in Aspen, Colo., where French singer Claudine Longet, 35, is on trial for "reckless manslaughter." She shot and killed her lover, Vladimir (Spider) Sabich, a ski pro, last March. So far 15 prospective jurors have been excused because of prejudice—most said that they believed Miss Longet to be guilty. Her lawyers say that she will defend herself by saying that the shooting was a "tragic accident." The charge against her is not that she intentionally killed Sabich but that she recklessly killed him. One prospective juror said "I have a hard time seeing how if it wasn't intentional, it wasn't reckless."

* * *

Jordan refused permission to Abie Nathan, the Israeli peace campaigner, to bring a cargo of children's toys and sweets into the Red Sea port of Aqaba. "You had better leave Jordanian territorial waters for your own good," he was told in a radio message picked up in Eilat. So Nathan and his ship, the Shalom, are heading back for the eastern Mediterranean through the Suez Canal.

* * *

Park Jiman, 18, son of President Park Chung Hee, has passed the entrance exam for the Korean Military Academy, dential aides said Thurs Seoul.

* * *

Dancer Ann Miller, who Mr. Blackwell's worst-dres for '76, had this comme sorry he thinks I look bac cause I wear mostly his cl

* * *

Princess Anne has been with a summons allegin she exceeded Britain's 70 an-hour speed limit on a highway in Derbyshir November, police in A England, said Thursday. the princess, who is a have been doing 90, aske postponement, the case heard Jan. 31. If she ple guilty, she would be expe appear personally; if guil presence would not be re

* * *

Soviet conductor R Barshai, 53, left the Sovie Thursday for Austria. H made a formal application t his native country in Barshai built the Chamber Orchestra into the world's leading groups considered the Soviet leading interpreter of and baroque music.

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